

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1959

12 Pages

PRICE : 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXV, No. 9480

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

BOURGUIBA WARNS ALGERIANS :

Hits Rebel Breach Of Tunis Sovereignty

TUNIS (Reuter). — President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia said here on Thursday that two recent incidents on the Algerian-Tunisian border were the fault of the Algerians, and he warned them against any breach of Tunisian sovereignty.

In a broadcast speech the President said: "As a brother I say to the Algerians that they should consider themselves here as guests. But they must not create obstacles for Tunisia. They need the confidence and the generosity of the Tunisian people. It is brotherly advice I give and also a warning."

Usually reliable sources here said insurgent leaders were very disturbed by the President's remarks, made in his first speech since he returned from a holiday visit to Italy.

The sources said there had been several attempts at sabotaging the pipeline crossing Tunisia from Adjele, in Algeria, in recent days and the Tunisian government was considering taking defensive measures along the pipeline, which is still under construction.

4 Algerians Detained

In Paris, the independent newspaper "Paris Presse" said Tunisian authorities had arrested four Algerians in connection with attempted sabotage of the new French pipeline through Tunisia from the Sahara oil fields.

Tunisian troops were patrolling the survey line where the pipeline is just starting to be laid, the newspaper said. It added that the Tunisian authorities had refused any official comment on the incidents. They are supporting the pipeline project, which will aid Tunisia while providing the outlet for Algerian oil.

In his speech the President said: "We have said to France and to our brother Algerians that our sovereignty must not be compromised... We must be frank with our brother Algerians.

"We demand that they respect Tunisian national sovereignty, the National Guard, Governors and the Tunisian army.

"May God help the Algerians... For the guerillas to succeed they must find an echo in the heart of the people and the Algerians themselves must have the confidence of other peoples."

Help 'Within Limits'

President Bourguiba said that as the war in Algeria continued the Algerians needed Tunisia's brotherly support. "My people are with me. All the Tunisian people are disposed to help Algeria, but within reasonable limits," he added.

On Wednesday, the Tunisian Government said in a communique that the reconstruction of Sakiet Sidi Youssef; a Tunisian village bombed by French aircraft last year, was the exclusive affair of the Tunisian Government.

The communique was issued in reply to one put out by the French Premier, M. Michel Debre.

In his communique, (published yesterday) the French Premier warned parents of students abroad of the dangers young people would run if they attended an international work camp at Sakiet Sidi Youssef, organised to rebuild a school there.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Squadron Leader Charles Mangham, of the Royal Air Force, has won the £5,000 first prize in the Rierlet anniversary contest, staged by the London "Daily Mail," for the fastest time between London and Paris. Last minute bids by French competitors failed to shake his record of 40 minutes 44 seconds, set up on Wednesday between the Arc de Triomph and Marble Arch.



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Strike for 'Return' Of Premier Castro

HAVANA (UPI). — Havana and the rest of Cuba were paralyzed for one hour on Thursday by a strike called by organized labour to demand the return of Fidel Castro to the Premiership.

Exactly at 10 a.m. the whole city's working force, with the exception of those persons in the most urgent jobs, walked out. Roadblocks were erected throughout the city to prevent movement of any traffic and the quiet was broken only by the conversation of workers idling in the streets and sporadic parades of individuals demanding that Castro return to power.

The strike was so effective that not even the cable companies were allowed to operate and the telephone company refused to take long distance calls unless they were urgent.

(First reports on Sunday said Dr. Castro had withdrawn his resignation after the then President, Dr. Manuel Urrutia, whom the Premier had denounced as opposing the drafting of new revolutionary laws, announced that he had stepped down from the presidency.)

After the hour-long strike was over, crowds continued to mill about in front of the Presidential Palace. There was little doubt here that the mass rally to which Dr. Castro will direct his query on Sunday would keep him on the job with wild acclaim.

Nigerian Premier Raps Sahara A-Test Plan

LONDON (Reuter). — Dr. Namdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, said in London on Thursday that French proposals to carry out nuclear tests in the Sahara "are calculated to destroy us."

Dr. Azikiwe, speaking at London airport on his arrival after a 16-day American tour, added: "We feel that the proposal to explode a bomb is an unfriendly act not only to us but to all West African territories."

In Lagos, more than 1,000 workers of the Nigerian Trade Congress demonstrated outside the French Consulate Wednesday night in protest against the proposed tests.

Earlier, a mass rally of workers unanimously agreed that the issue was a "test case" for future relations between Africa and the West. They passed a resolution calling on Britain and the U.S. to "show their sincerity in claiming to be friends of Africa" by urging France to abandon tests in the Sahara.



The Wadi Salib Inquiry Commission receiving testimony from Haifa District Police Commander Shefi. The members of the Commission are from left to right : Prof. S. Eisenstadt; Mr. Ya'acov Klebanoff, M.K.; District Court Judge M. Etzioni (Chairman); Rabbi Yitzhak Avi-Hatzira; and Mr. Ram Salomon (Report on Page 3, Col. 2).

Photo by Tauber

Nasser's Speech Seen Approach To Kassem, Other Arab States

Observers in Cairo on Thursday saw in Abdul Nasser's anniversary speech on Wednesday fresh evidence of his desire to improve relations with his Arab neighbours.

Reuter's correspondent in the U.A.R. capital noted that Nasser had omitted to make his familiar attacks on Iraq's Premier Kassem, King Hussein of Jordan, and President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia.

Observers contrasted the absence of a attack on Gen. Kassem with Nasser's speeches in Damascus at the time of the Mosul revolt.

Instead, he emphasized the support the U.A.R. had offered Iraq after the *coup* last July, while denying that he ever interfered in the country's internal affairs.

He said it was the Communists who were responsible for the bloodshed this month in the north Iraq oil town of Kirkuk, and described the Communist parties of the Arab world as agents who could never serve their own countries.

Iraqi Communists

He specifically accused the Iraqi Communist Party of driving a wedge between Iraq and the U.A.R.

(It was erroneously reported on Thursday that Nasser had said he had secretly dispatched Abdul Hamid Serraj to Iraq to advise Baghdad to seek union with Jordan. The advice borne by Serraj was that the Iraqi Government should achieve unity among its own people.)

Though he made the usual attacks on imperialist attempts (linking Israel with these "imperialists and opportunists") to split the Arab world, Nasser also made what observers regarded as the first public overture to Britain since the 1956 Suez Crisis when he said he wanted friendly relations with Britain — as with the U.S. and the Soviet Union — on a basis of mutual respect and equality.

Nasser said their aim from the very beginning was to have friendship with Britain without battles, to be treated as equals and not be dictated to by an ambassador or high commissioner.

In Beirut, the independent newspaper "Al Nahar" said that Nasser's speech "may be regarded as effecting a rapproachement with Iraq."

It added: "This is perhaps the only element of surprise in the speech — this and President Nasser's incitement of Kassem against the Communists."

Gailani Under Death Sentence in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Reuter).— Rashid Ali Gailani, leader of the 1941 pro-Nazi revolution in Iraq, has been sentenced to death by hanging for attempting to overthrow General Abdul Karim Kassem's regime by a *coup* planned for last December 9, the Baghdad press announced on Thursday.

The sentence was imposed on December 17 last year after a secret trial, and is now awaiting confirmation by General Kassem.

The Government withheld announcement of the verdict because certain Arab quarters were said to be involved in the alleged plot.

Observers said these "Arab quarters" were presumably the United Arab Republic, with whom Iraq was on good terms at the time.

Bearing of Arms Banned in Iraq

The Military Governor of Iraq on Wednesday banned the carrying of arms, licensed or unlicensed, according to Baghdad Radio.

Police will search all persons suspected of carrying arms, it was announced.

Col. Fadhel Abbas el Mahdawi, President of the People's Court, marked the first anniversary of the court in a ceremony at Baghdad's Town Hall. A public ceremony had not been allowed by Premier Kassem.

The Minister of Agrarian Reform, Ibrahim Kubbah, appealed to peasants and landowners not to resort to violence to secure their rights. The appeal came six days after the first re-distribution of land under the agrarian reform law, which limits indivual landholdings to a maximum of about 500 acres and calls for a share-out of surplus land among peasants.

Trouble Expected

Reports from Beirut, meanwhile, from travellers reaching the Lebanese capital from Baghdad, said tension between nationalists and Communists had risen there and trouble was expected in Adhemiya, a nationalist quarter of Baghdad.

They said they knew of no clashes in the city since a street gang attacked the office of the anti-Communist newspaper in Baghdad last Friday and could not confirm reported rioting in the city last Tuesday.

In London Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, Britain's Ambassador in Baghdad, reported on the Iraqi situation to a private meeting of British Middle East envoys at the Foreign Office, according to usually well informed sources.

Lloyd to Attend

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, is to attend the last day of the conference on Saturday after his return today from the Geneva conference.

Sir Roger Stevens, Foreign Office Assistant Under-Secretary responsible for Middle East Affairs, will be present throughout the talks.

They are being attended by envoys from Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Persia, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Turkey, Algeria (Consul-General) and Bahrein (the British Resident).

The conference is also being attended by Mr. Patrick Hancock, Ambassador - designate to Tel Aviv. Mr. Hancock, the Foreign Office expert on German Affairs, arrived here Wednesday night from Geneva where he has been attending the Foreign Ministers conference.

Underground Egyptian Group Discovered

The Egyptian security forces recently uncovered clandestine political activities by elements described as "very near" to the banned Moslem Brotherhood organization which tried to assassinate Abdul Nasser in 1954.

Col. Zakaria Mohi e-Din, U.A.R. Minister of Interior, has issued orders to all security branches to follow up and crush immediately any such activity.

Dar el Iza'a el Israelia, which gave this information in its evening bulletin yesterday, remarked that in an article published by "Life" magazine last week, Nasser said he had made up his mind not to let the leadership slip into the hands of either the Communists or other extremist elements such as the Moslem Brotherhood.

But Cairo Radio had omitted the Moslem Brotherhood from the Arabic text of the article which it broadcast nine days ago.

UAR Army Strongest In Mid-East—Amer

CAIRO (Reuter). — Field-Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, Vice-President of the U.A.R., said on Thursday the country's armed forces, rebuilt since the Sinai campaign, were now capable of crushing any aggression.

He was addressing a parade of the armed forces on the banks of the Nile here to mark the seventh anniversary of the Egyptian Revolution. Abdul Nasser took the salute at the march-past.

Amer said the balance of power in the Middle East was now tipped in favour of the U.A.R. army, which had immense striking power. He said the U.A.R. had the largest submarine fleet in the area.

Artillery and tanks in the parade were all Soviet or Czech built, while Soviet Mig fighters and Ilyushin bombers flew overhead.

Russia 'Determined' Friend of Arabs

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" said today that "The Soviet people are fully determined to continue to strengthen friendship with all the Arab peoples."

It was commenting on the U.A.R. National Day (anniversary of the Egyptian revolution of 1952.)

"Izvestia" also published an article on the anniversary, and hoped that the cooperation between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the U.A.R. would continue to develop.

36 SOVIET DOCTORS WORKING IN IRAQ

Twenty-six Soviet doctors have just arrived in Iraq and will be stationed in three hospitals, Baghdad Radio reported on Thursday.

Dag Expects 'Liveable' Solutions On Suez; Made 'Suggestions'

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said here on Thursday that he had made "suggestions" on the Suez Canal blockade of Israel shipping and did not expect "black and white" solutions" but "liveable ones."

At a news conference following his return from talks with Abdul Nasser and other Egyptian officials, he was asked if there had been any progress toward "liveable" solutions. Mr. Hammarskjold answered, "The proper reply will have to be given by those who have to live with it. I am not a shipping nation."

No direct reference was made at the press conference to the U.A.R. detention since May 21 of the Danish freighter Inge Toft carrying an Israel cargo of cement and potash, nor to the Egyptian confiscation and sale of an Israel cargo on the Liberian ship, Kapitan Manolis.

Mr. Hammarskjold made it clear that the Cairo talks had not changed his opinion that the Suez dispute was not between Israel and the U.A.R. but between the U.N. and the U.A.R. He had made this point to diplomats before going to Cairo.

He emphasized "the difficulty of finding a proper balance between Israel and the Arab nations, between the Arabs themselves and between the Arab Nations and other nations, particularly shipping nations."

Correspondents cited criticisms of his proposals for the Palestine Arab refugees as "blurring the problem" and making it appear that he was tackling the general problems of the Middle East, rather than that of the refugees alone.

Clearly Understood

He retorted that "those with whom I have talked show a very clear understanding of the report" and that the problem has not been blurred.

Mr. Hammarskjold will meet Saturday with Mr. Yosef Tekoah, Israel's representative at the U.N., to discuss the results of the talks in Cairo. The Secretary-General has already met with the U.A.R. permanent representative with whom he discussed the same subject.



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U.N. Chief to Paris At End of Month

PARIS (Reuter). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold will visit Paris on July 31 for "important conversations" with President Charles de Gaulle and Premier Debre, Foreign Ministry sources said on Thursday.

They could give no details of the subjects to be discussed or Mr. Hammarskjold's plans other than that he will be received at lunch at the Presidential Palace and have dinner at the Foreign Ministry.

Khrushchev Flays US 'Meddling' As Nixon Arrives in Moscow

Lloyd Warns USSR On Berlin Issue

GENEVA. — Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd of Britain told Russia on Thursday that she cannot simply wipe out Western rights in Berlin by one-sided action on her part.

The British minister made the statement at the Big Four conference table in an apparent toughening Western stand against Premier Khrushchev's renewed threat against Berlin.

His speech at the 23rd plenary session of the talks was largely a reply to Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who promised on Wednesday that the Kremlin would take no unilateral action during a Berlin truce, or while East-West talks on Germany are continuing.

The British official said Mr. Gromyko's assurances were fine — as far as they went. But he stressed it must be clearly understood that the West has every right to be in West Berlin and that these rights cannot simply be extinguished by one-sided Russian action.

Rejects Soviet Plan

Mr. Lloyd once again rejected the Soviet plan for an all-German committee in which West and East Germans would sit as equals.

The West charges that this would mean recognition of East Germany, the permanent division of Germany into two states and perhaps ultimate swallowing up of West Germany by the Communists.

Foreign Minister Couve de Murville of France, who presided, said the Soviet plan for an all-German committee would in fact mean final abandonment of German unification.

Secretary of State Christian Herter told Mr. Gromyko that the moves the West had made to meet the Soviet Union half-way at Geneva were not "signs of weakness which could be exploited through continuing pressure." He added, "I want to assure Mr. Gromyko in all seriousness that this is not the case."

Despite the fact that the general situation still seemed completely deadlocked, one Western official said prospects of an early breakdown of the talk seemed more remote than during Wednesday's meeting.

(UPI, Reuter).

Israel and Austria To Have Embassies

Israel and Austria have decided to raise the status of their diplomatic missions to that of Embassies, it was officially announced in Jerusalem and Vienna on Thursday.

This decision was "in the interest of deepening mutual friendly relations," the announcement said.

U.S. Press Plane Sets N.Y.-Moscow Record

MOSCOW (UPI). — A Boeing "Intercontinental" Jet Clipper flying 38 newsmen to Moscow streaked here from New York in eight hours and 54 minutes (unofficial time) to set a new record for the New York - Moscow flight.

The press plane, accompanying Vice - President Nixon on his goodwill trip to Moscow, bettered the record of nine hours and 48 minutes set up by a propjet TU-114 airliner which took First Deputy-Premier Frol Kozlov home from his U.S. tour.

Charges of Waste In U.S. Aid Plans

WASHINGTON (UPI).— President Eisenhower sent to Congress on Thursday a report acknowledging waste and maladministration in the foreign aid programme and calling for steps to end it.

The report also recommended that nations receiving aid seek to guarantee increasingly honest government at their end.

The report, prepared by a presidential study committee of former Government officials, was transmitted to Congress by Mr. Eisenhower without comment.

The committee, headed by William N. Draper Jr., also recommended long-range financing of the Overseas Development Loan Fund, a proposal that the President himself once opposed.

Congress has approved a compromise bill—now on the President's desk awaiting his signature — which authorizes $3.556m. in foreign aid spending during the current fiscal year.

But the big foreign aid battle, in which charges of waste and maladministration will play a large part, is still to come. The compromise bill merely "authorizes" expenditures and Congress still must put up the actual money.

The Presidential committee said it decided that the programmes must be continued and "better administered, not emasculated or abandoned." It recommended creation of a single Federal agency to administer all economic aid programmes now scattered throughout the Government under general State Department supervision.

Modified Demands By U.K. Printers

LONDON (Reuter). — Printing union leaders on Thursday produced modified wages and hours demands aimed at ending Britain's five-week-old printing stoppage.

UK Probe Criticical of Local Rule in Nyasaland, Kenya

LONDON (Reuter). — Two British Government White Papers on Thursday gave the findings of seperate official investigations into events that shook Africa earlier this year and both were critical of local colonial administration.

In one document the Devlin Commission's report on disturbances in Nyasaland last February said it had found no detailed plan by the African Congress for massacre and assassination, as had been alleged in Government reports.

The commission headed by Mr. Justice Devlin was sent out to the Central African Federation to make an on-the-spot investigation after disturbances in Nyasaland, in which about 50 Africans were killed.

In the other document, a disciplinary committee of inquiry reported on the incident in March at Hola Camp, Kenya, when 11 Mau Mau detainees were beaten to death.

This report found that charges against Mr. Michael Gerard Sullivan, M.B.E., commandant of the camp at the time, had been established subject to certain mitigating factors. The committee recommended that in "the public interest" he be required to retire from the service without loss of gratuity. It found similar charges against his former deputy, Mr. Alexander Cran Coutts, had not been established.

Ired by 'Captive Peoples'

MOSCOW. — Prime Minister Khrushchev said here on Thursday that it did not make sense for the U.S. Government to organize an exhibition in Moscow and send Vice-President Richard Nixon here while at the same time organizing "some kind of enslaved people's week."

Mr. Khrushchev, who returned to Moscow from Poland 90 minutes before the arrival here of the U.S. Vice-President, spoke at almost the precise moment Mr. Nixon's plane touched down at the Moscou airport, where he told the Russians:

"Every day we spend in this country we shall work wholeheartedly to help create a climate of better understanding in which the policy difference of government will not separate or bring into conflict our two peoples who want and ought to be friends."

The atmosphere for the visit had already been chilled on Wednesday when "Pravda" termed the "week" a new anti-Soviet provocation. But Mr. Kozlov, in his speech of welcome at the airport, said he believed that Mr. Nixon's visit and the American exhibition "will enable the peoples of both countries to know each other better and will help all the peoples in the struggle for peace in the whole world."

Tough Talk

Speaking in the Palace of Sport, 20 miles from where Mr. Nixon arrived by air, the Soviet leader, in tough and challenging terms, attacked the U.S. officially - backed prayer campaign now being held for the "Liberation of Communist peoples."

He said this "captive nations week" — approved by Congress — was taking place precisely when a relaxation of international tension was noticeable, and when prospects of better Soviet-U.S. relations were visible.

"Thus, on the one hand, they send us across the ocean prominent leaders... and open an exhibition in Moscow to which they send their Vice-President, while on the other they proclaim in the U.S. some kind of captive nations week," he said.

"The thought occurs that this shows that certain circles are guided not by reason, but by fear of the growing forces of the new world."

Mr. Khrushchev, speaking within hours of his return from a 10-day trip to Poland — told a cheering welcoming crowd: "The American imperialists and monopolists are having recourse to flagrant means which cannot be called anything but direct interference in our internal affairs."

Extends Friendship

As Mr. Khrushchev was making his attack, Mr. Nixon was making a speech saying he came prepared to express the "sincere friendship" which Americans had for Russia.

But though only 40 miles separated U.S. and Soviet territory (across the Bering Strait), it would be dishonest not to recognize that there were "grave and serious problems which divide us — which if not resolved could endanger peace."

"We know that if there is another war there will be no victors, only losers," Mr. Nixon declared. "For the first time since the dawn of civilization we have reached the point where we must either learn to live together or we will die together."

Mr. Nixon said he hoped everyone he met in Russia would speak freely with him.

The Vice-President, accompanied by Mr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, Vice-Admiral Hyman Rickover, known as the "father" of the atomic submarine, and Mr. George Allen, head of the U.S. Information Agency, is here to open the big U.S. national exhibition today (Friday).

Later he will tour several Russian cities and is due to confer with Mr. Khrushchev three times during his 10-day stay. He is the highest American official to visit the Soviet Union since President Roosevelt attended the wartime Yalta conference.

Mr. Nixon has flown into a rapidly changing political situation and his talks may reveal Russian plans for a summit conference to follow the deadlocked Foreign Ministers talks at Geneva.

Mr. Nixon and his party were welcomed at Vnukovo airport by Mr. Frol Kozlov, First Deputy Premier — who recently returned from a visit to the U.S., and a group of Soviet officials.

U.S. flags floated alongside hammer-and-sickle emblems, and as his car left the airport Mr. Nixon halted it, stepped out and, with a wide grin, began shaking hands with the Russians who soon surrounded him.

The waiting rooms of the airport terminal were jammed with Russians crowding against the windows for a glimpse of the visitors.

Mr. Nixon's statement was translated into Russian. Then the Vice-President stepped to a microphone again and spoke his first Russian phrase here, "Druzhba prinosit mira" — "Friendship means peace."

In his speech at the Palace of Sport, Mr. Khrushchev accused the "monopolists" of wanting to worsen the international situation.

'Anti-Soviet Campaign'

"They have launched an anti-Soviet campaign in the U.S. which does not bode them any good, and which good judges in the U.S. itself describe as one of the great bluffs by the leaders of American foreign policy.

"Imperialists understand liberation differently. They consider only those countries to be free where monopolists can rob the people with impunity and where the exploiters are in no way responsible for their anti-popular actions."

"As regards your wish, my capitalist gentlemen, to help the suffering peoples, would it not be better for you to raise your voice against the shameful system of colonialism...?"

Commenting on international problems, Mr. Khrushchev said he had found in Poland a "complete unanimity of views."

Treaty with Germany

He reiterated that the signing of a peace treaty with Germany and the setting up of a free city of West Berlin with guarantees of non-interference in its internal affairs and with ensured links with all countries was the best way to end the occupation problem.

But, he said, the Western powers opposed these reasonable steps. Their stand could only be explained as a desire to "continue to hold a lighted fuse to the powder keg."

(Reuter, UPI)

Gromyko's New Deputy

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Mr. Alexander Orlov has been appointed a deputy foreign minister by the Soviet council of Ministers, TASS said Thursday.

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Social & Personal

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitrit, in his office in Tel Aviv.

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Dr. Y. Arnon, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, yesterday received Mr. John Freeman Shaw, Economic Counsellor at the U.S. Embassy.

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Mr. Paulo da Costa Franco has arrived to take up his post as Second Secretary at the Brazilian Embassy, replacing M. Amaury Banhos Porto de Oliveira, who has been appointed Consul in Southampton. Mr. da Costa Franco served previously in the Brazilian Embassy in Vienna and in the Consulate in London.

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The members of the Israel Bond City Managers Study Tour were entertained to luncheon on Thursday by Mr. Gershon Avner, Director of the American Division of the Foreign Ministry, at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. In the evening they were the guests of the Director of the Israel Bond Office and Mrs. Leo Krown at their home.

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Mr. Jens Borchard left by El Al for London yesterday, after having attended the 20th Anniversary celebration of Barnett Bros. and Borchard Ltd.

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The newly-elected members of the Jerusalem Journalists Association Committee have assumed the following posts: Mr. Y. Tan-Pai, Chairman of the Association; Mr. A. Tsimuki, Deputy Chairman; Mr. H. Yefet, Secretary; Mr. Dan Horowitz, Treasurer; Mr. A. Ben-Vered, Chairman of the Professional Committee; Mr. Y. Ben-Ovadia, Chairman of the Cultural Committee; Mr. G. Leonof, Chairman of the Club Committee.

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Mr. Francis Ofner has resigned from the Presidency of the Foreign Press Association on taking on the position of Editor of "L'Information." His resignation takes effect when elections for honorary officers of the Association are held next month.

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BIRTH

WILSKER — To Shoshana (nee Ashkelot) and Mark Wilsker on Thursday, July 23, 1959, at the Imahut Hospital, Haifa, — a daughter.

Nesher Modernizing With IL7.5m. I.I.I. Loan

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The managing Director of the Nesher cement works left for Europe on Thursday to spend an Israel Industrial Institute loan on new equipment which will nearly double the output of Nesher's Haifa installations.

Mr. Dov Giv'on said before his departure by El Al for Zurich that he intended purchasing a new revolving kiln, an overhead conveyor and other equipment with the IL 7.5m. in long-term credits extended the company by the I.I.I. The new equipment will raise the Haifa plant's capacity from 250,000 tons to 450,000 tons of Portland cement a year by 1961.

Fire Brick Factory Opened in B'sheba

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Khasin Esh fire bricks factory was opened in Baersheba on Thursday. The plant, which is owned by Koor and cost IL3m. to build, will produce over 10,000 tons of fire bricks a year, using flint clay from Wadi Ramon. It will employ 70 workers.

The plant's kiln, 74 metres long, produces bricks which can withstand temperatures up to 1,800 C.

S.S. ALIYA SOLD FOR SCRAP

HAIFA. — The 11,000 ton, 46-year-old s.s. Aliya, Zim's oldest passenger liner, has been sold for scrap, it was learned by *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

The Aliya, which has been laid up for a year, will shortly be towed away by her buyers, a South American firm. The sale price is said to be £100,000.

The ship was acquired by Zim in 1953, and inaugurated the firm's trans-Atlantic service. She was later replaced by the more modern Israel and Zion.

Prinz Confers With Bonn President-Elect

BONN (INA).— Dr. Joachim Prinz, President of the American Congress, on Thursday was cordially received here by Minister of Agriculture Heinrich Lubke, who on September 15 will succeed President Theodor Heuss.

They discussed problems concerning reparations, indemnification and the resurgence of anti-Semitism in West Germany. Dr. Lubke expressed great interest in Israel whose agricultural projects have made a great impression on him.

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Too Few Doctors Available For Duty at Night

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

If a permanent engaged tone is the only result you get from a telephone call to a night duty physician, the reason is that there are not enough of them.

The Israel Medical Association complains that only private practitioners are on the duty roster and it is pressing the Ministry of Health to persuade Kupat Holim to allow its physicians to take their turn. The private doctors on the list are overburdened, the I.M.A. says, and the Ministry declares that it regularly gets complaints from the public on the difficulty of obtaining an emergency doctor at night and on Saturdays and holidays.

A meeting between the Ministry, I.M.A., and Kupat Holim was held recently, and another one is shortly to take place.

The Ministry's Director-General, Dr. Shimon Btesh, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the problem has existed for some years, but that Kupat Holim has always declined to join the roster on the grounds that it would open the way to its physicians to take on private patients, in violation of their agreement.

Member Reimbursed

In some localities 60 to 70 per cent of the population are members of the Sick Fund, yet at night all have to resort to the private emergency physicians. Only a few Kupat Holim clinics maintain a duty system after mid-day. (Hospital physicians do their night duty in hospital, and specialists are excluded from the rota.) Kupat Holim has an arrangement whereby its members are reimbursed for fees they pay to the private duty doctors.

Dr. Btesh would like Kupat Holim to adopt the system existing in the U.S.S.R. Under this system, a number of strategically placed clinics (ones in existence) would be kept open all night with special night physicians on call on the premises. These doctors (and nurses) would either work only at night, if they so preferred, or by a rota of alternate days and nights, or as overtime for those physicians wishing to augment their income.

But for Kupat Holim, with its mounting deficit, this plan would mean an extra heavy burden.

Dr. Btesh said an alternative solution was that Kupat Holim doctors taking part in the duty roster would be paid per patient by Kupat Holim and not by the patient.

More Acute

The problem has become more acute in recent years because of the Ministry being obliged to take steps against physicians responsible for mishaps at night. There was a recent case of a doctor who unwisely put in a whole fortnight's night duty; he was aroused one night by a call, and gave a remedy — a wrong one — without seeing the patient. He pleaded fatigue, and was let off with a reprimand.

Some night calls are unjustified; should the "imaginary patient" happen to be a member of Kupat Holim, the private practitioner on duty will not be familiar with his case. There are also patients who summon a doctor at night so as not to lose work-time.

The Ministry can now use only persuasion to remedy the situation, Dr. Btesh said. Asked whether the Ministry could adopt legislative measures, he said that if no solution was forthcoming "we might consider enacting a regulation."

B-G Pays Tribute To Foot Soldiers

HAIFA. — "If our borders are safer today than a few years ago, it is due not only to the great defeat we inflicted on the Egyptian dictator. Thanks are due first and foremost to the alertness, the resourcefulness, the loyalty and fighting ability of the infantry—which guards the borders," the Premier and Defence Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, told soldiers of the Golani infantry brigade on Mt. Carmel on Thursday.

The ceremony, marking the end of ten weeks of manoeuvres, was also attended by the Chief-of-Staff, Rav Aluf Haim Laskov; Mayor Abba Khoushy; the Chief of Operations, Aluf Y. Rabin, and C.O. Northern Command, Aluf M. Zorea.

Vents Anger at Czechs Against Polish Legation

TEL AVIV. — "Czechoslovakia is the one that owes me compensation but they — the Russians and the Poles — are all the same," Simha Gano told the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court on Thursday after pleading guilty to breaking the showcase windows in front of the Polish Legation in Tel Aviv on July 5.

Gano, who lost the use of both legs when he was wounded during the World War in Czechoslovakia, claimed that that country had refused to pay him compensation.

He was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment and a two-week suspended sentence, imposed on him three years ago on a similar offence, was also ordered implemented. Magistrate Wachs decided to postpone execution of the sentence in order to give Gano an opportunity to appeal to the President for a pardon. *(Itim)*

Greek Gov't Paper Blasts Arabs' Line

"The Arabs' repeated demands for the destruction of the young and wonderful State of Israel get a poor reception in the world," the Greek Government daily "Kathimerini" wrote on Tuesday.

The Athens paper was commenting on King Saud's statement last Friday praising Nasser for his Suez Canal blockade and calling on all Arab states to prepare for Israel's destruction.

King Saud was passing through the Suez Canal on a chartered Greek tourist liner, the Adriatiki, on his way to Venice, when he made the statement. On Monday he met with King Paul of the Greece on the island of Corfu.

The comment of "Kathimerini," which appeared after the Corfu meeting, also said that although Greece's friendship for the Arabs and her support for some of their demands on Israel was known, she still feels the Arabs should allow Israel her own life, live with her as good neighbours and compete with her in the fields of culture and economic and social progress.

HERZL MEMORIAL CEREMONY SUNDAY

The traditional memorial ceremony on the anniversary of the death of Theodor Herzl will be held Sunday on Mount Herzl.

The 20-minute ceremony, organized by the World Zionist Organization, will commence at 6 p.m. and is open to the public without tickets. A programme with several artists and a choir will be presented, but, as in previous years, there will be no speeches.

Members of the youth movements will serve as a guard of honour at the graveside of the Zionist visionary.

The Herzl Room in the Keren Kayemet's Head Offices, Jerusalem, will on Sunday be open for group and individual visits from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

EQUESTRIAN DIES FROM FALL

HAIFA. — A resident of Daliat el-Carmel, Salah Abdulla Haldi, 64, was fatally injured on Wednesday afternoon in a fall from a horse. He was taken to Rothschild Hospital, where he died.

A Tape Around the World

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A dozen tape-recorder fans, headed by Mr. Ya'akov Tribelsky of Kvutzat Kinneret, have formed themselves into the Israel section of the World Tape Pals, Mr. Itzhak Sechter told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The Pals exchange tapes as a means of promoting peace and understanding between nations. Their headquarters are in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Tribelsky and Mr. Sechter have sent to Australia a tape recording of Kinneret children singing "We have brought you peace." The tape is expected to make the tour of the world through Japan, the U.S., Chile, South Africa and Sweden, and be back here in about three months. In each locality, the local Pal is expected to record something particularly striking in the same vein.

Israel "Pals" are found all over the country, including Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Ashkelon. Mr. Tribelsky uses a Grundig recorder, Mr. Sechter, a Wilcox Gay.

BUILDING BOOM IN TIBERIAS

TIBERIAS. — Building projects costing nearly IL2.5m. should bring progress and prosperity to this town. Among the works planned for the next six months are a central post office, a building for the Workers' Bank, a new wing for the shopping centre on Rassco Square, a cement products plant of Solel Boneh, workshops, a block of flats for sale to be built by Solel Boneh, a youth centre and new classrooms.

These projects call for an investment of about IL2m. of public and private funds. The Municipality will spend another IL350,000 on improving its services, among them an extension of the sewerage system for the Shikun Beth quarter in Upper Tiberias. It will also provide 1,500 seats at the city stadium, a basketball court and gardens.

On Wednesday, the Town Council adopted a by-law requiring property owners in the hotel sections to replace barbed wire fences along their fronts by stone or concrete walls, and to paint their verandahs according to a colour scheme prescribed by the Municipality. All commercial signs there must conform to a uniform standard.

Haifa Lawyer Held On Fraud Charge

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Elimelech Davidescu, 40, a local lawyer, was on Wednesday remanded for 10 days on charges of uttering a fraudulent document and obtaining money under false pretences. Chief Magistrate Mrs. M. Starkman, refused a request to withhold the name of the accused from publication.

The Chief of the Northern District C.I.D., Mr. M. Bendel, told the press that Davidescu was arrested on Monday, following a complaint by the local committee of the Bar Association. Investigation allegedly established that on May 7, Davidescu had signed a deed of sale with two local contractors for two plots on the Western Carmel, claiming that they belonged to him. He asked IL17,000 for them and received an advance of IL4,500 in cash and a cheque for IL5,000.

Died During War

The plots, in fact, were said to belong to the estate of a Mrs. Dvora Kestenberg, who is assumed to have died in Poland during the war.

On June 24, Davidescu requested the Land Registry Office to transfer the plots to the contractors, claiming that Mrs. Kestenberg had empowered him to do so. He brought a certificate from the Arnona rate office attesting that all land taxes had been settled. Later, a IL3,000 cheque he had given in settlement was found to have no cover.

Police said they had established that Mrs. Kestenberg was, indeed, the owner of the plots, but that she had never been in Israel, although Davidescu had informed the Land Registry office that she lived in Gedera.

When Davidescu was asked to produce the document granting him power of attorney to act on her behalf, he withdrew his transfer application.

Signed by Consul

In 1929, Mrs. Kestenberg had granted power of attorney to the Palestine Land Development Co. here, asking them to buy the plots for her. The document was signed by the British Consul in Lodz, and her photo, which accompanied it, showed her to have been an elderly woman at that time.

The Custodian General has, meanwhile, obtained a court order for the temporary possession of the plots.

The Chairman of the local Bar Association, Mr. Y. Kushnir, at a press conference called after the remand order was issued, said that the Association regarded the case as a most serious one. "We are determined," he added, "to do everything possible to root out any acts of corruption by members of the legal profession."

H.U. Sets Up Chair In Experimental Medicine

A Joseph I. Bluestone Chair in Experimental Medicine has been established at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School with a $108,000 bequest from one of his sons, the late Dr. Moses A. Bluestone, of New York.

Joseph Bluestone, who went to the U.S. from Lithuania in 1880, practised medicine in New York for some 40 years. In 1882, he organised the first Hovevei Zion Society in the U.S., and was editor of "Shulamit", the first Zionist periodical to be published in America. He was a delegate to several Zionist Congresses.

His son, Dr. Moses A. Bluestone, practised medicine in Brooklyn from 1921 until his death in 1956. In accordance with his will, the "Dr. Joseph I. Bluestone Fund" was set up with the residual estate in memory of his father, to "be used for medical education and research." The decision to utilise the fund for the establishment of the Chair was taken by his brother and executor, Dr. E. Michael Bluestone, of New York, who was Director of the Hadassah Medical Organisation from 1926 to 1928.

The Chair is occupied by Prof. Jack Gross, head of the Department of Experimental Medicine and Cancer Research at the Medical School.

AN-10. — The new Soviet four-engined turbo-prop aircraft, the Antonov-10 Ukraine, made its first passenger flight from Moscow to Simferpol in the Crimea, Moscow Radio reported. The 1,300 kms. flight took two hours 15 minutes.

Toledano Sends Peace Greeting to Pope John

The Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. Toledano, on Wednesday sent greetings to the Pope and expressed the hope that he would exert his influence for peace between all nations. The Minister sent the message through a delegation of chaplains from Temple University, Philadelphia, whom he received that day.

The members of the delegations, Father John McHale, Rev. Robert James and Rabbi Shalom Segal, had informed Rabbi Toledano that they were to be received by Pope John in a fortnight's time. Father McHale said he would be most pleased to convey the message, which, he said, he was sure would afford the Pontiff great pleasure.

The message will be the Minister's first to the Pope.

The delegation, which is studying religious life in Israel and the Middle East expressed to Rabbi Toledano their satisfaction at the Ministry's assistance to the minority communities.

Anti-Semite Admits Firing Museum

COLUMBUS (INA). — A known anti-Semite and avid follower of Hitler has admitted to setting fire to the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts, it was disclosed on Wednesday.

According to Police Chief E. F. Moncrief, Richard Renka, 18, who recently moved here from Atlanta, also admitted painting swastikas in the Museum and at two synagogues last Saturday night. The police chief said Renka has been charged with second and third-degree arson for the $50,000 blaze at the museum.

Japanese Biochemist Completes Fellowship

REHOVOT. — A Japanese scientist who has been engaged in resarch at the Weizmann Institute of Science for the past 11 months is to leave Israel today to resume his post at the University of Tokyo.

Dr. Kohei Miyao was on Thursday evening the dinner guest of his colleagues at the Institute. The dinner was attended by the Japanese Minister. Dr. Miyao, 36, came here on an Israel Government fellowship and has been doing research in peptide chemistry. A peptide is a fragment of protein matter.

Win For Machen

PORTLAND (Oregon) (Reuter). — Eddie Machen, a ranked contender for the world heavyweight boxing title, beat fellow-American Reuben Vargas here Thursday night, the referee stopping the ten-round bout in the sixth round.

Police Close Down Antique Shop

TEL AVIV. — Police here on Wednesday closed the "Treasure House" antique shop, opposite the Dan Hotel, after it was allegedly found that its owner, Meir Swed, was not in possession of a business licence.

The premises will remain shuttered until Swed faces trial on this charge. He is also due to appear in court on charges of illegally accepting $5,000 in foreign currency from tourists.

FOUR YEARS' JAIL FOR GIVING INFORMATION

HAIFA. — For giving the enemy information of military value whilst serving a year's term in a Jordan jail from February, 1958, Mohammad Zo'ubi, 22, of Sulam village near Afula was on Wednesday jailed for four years by the Haifa District Court.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight: Jerusalem: 6.05; Tel Aviv: 6.23; Haifa: 6.17
and ends tomorrow: Jerusalem: 7.23; Tel Aviv: 7.21; Haifa: 7.26

Portion: Pinhas
Haftara: I Kings 18:46 — 19:21

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.20 p.m. Arvit, 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.15 p.m. **Hechal Shlomo:** Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m. **Emet V'Emuna** (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. **Italian Synagogue** (Hillel St.): Tonight, 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. **Mount Zion Synagogue:** Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. **Hugim Lehithadshut Behayim Hadati'im:** Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol, Arvit, 6.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. **Beit Israel** (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. **Ihud Shivat Zion** (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha, 6.25 p.m. **Beit Hamore** (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.25 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 6.40 p.m. Arvit, 7.20 p.m. **Shilo Synagogue** (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Gevan, 12 Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 63676. **TEL AVIV:** Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Castel, 147 Ibn-G'virol, 22116. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shimshon. **JAFFA:** Galenka, 19 Rehov 4, 83479. **RAMAT GAN:** Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel, 73554. **PETAH TIKVA:** Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. **REHOVOT:** Klibner, 21 Teller, 95-1341. **HOLON:** Briut, Rehov Sokolow. **NATANYA:** Trufa. **HAIFA:** Paiss, 31 Joseph, 4014.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Asuta, 12 King George, 4872. **TEL AVIV:** (Day): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 63433. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Sanitas, 83 Ibn-G'virol. Orah, 99 Dizengoff, 23320. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Noga Cinema, 81896. **(Evening):** Colberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Greenberg, 46 King George, corn. Ben Zion Blvd., 26208. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63253. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Noga Cinema, 81896. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Yisrael, 49 Shikun Herut, 72369. **PETAH TIKVA:** Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. **REHOVOT:** Klibner, 21 Teller, 95-1341. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **NATANYA:** Trufa. **HAIFA:** Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974. Ahuza, 4 Horev, 81164.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Cohen, 76 Hanevi'im, 5540. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. **TEL AVIV:** Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 15 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 78 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Gruenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Chazan, 10 Rassco, 61578. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. **TEL AVIV:** As today.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JULY 23, 1959

Pop. Loan 1949/6	92½
6% Comp. Loan 55/57	77
Pal. Bearer Bds Ser. ?	38½
4½% Comp. Loan e)	63½
4½% Travel Dollar	97½
6% Reg. sterling "A" a)	102½
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	104½
6½% Def Bonds f)	106½
6½ Def Bonds g)	101½
6% Loc. C. Debs f)	104½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	102½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	343½
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	112
ditto g)	109½
Keren Hayesod, U. Isr. Appeal	
6½% Deb 58/65 f)	104½
ditto g)	105½
6% Deb 59/68 f)	102
ditto g)	100
The Israel Industrial Trust, 60/69 a) f)	102½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/65	103½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/66	
Class "A" f)	—
Class "B" g)	—
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh. b)	86½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	217
Bearer Savings Cert. II"S	97
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. "B" reg. d)	146
Ata ord "B" sh.	106½
"Kurdaneh" ord "B"	106
8% con. debt. 59/68	90½
"Teva" ord. sh. a)	110
Pal. Cold. St. (IL10.-) reg.	151
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65 reg	95½
Nir 5% pref. sh	92
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh. d)	106½
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	104½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	105½
Afr.-Pal. inv. ord. sh. reg.	80½
Miller ord sh. reg.	1065
Pal.Brewery8%con.debs. reg	78½
AssisRejarano ord."B"sh. reg	77½
Nesher 6 % debs. "A" 55/64	117½
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh	66½
Dead Sea Works	310
Delek ord. sh. "C"	137
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord "A" sh. reg	89
Ellern's Investment Corp. Ltd.	
Ord. Shares (reg.)	170½
G.U.S. – Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs. 61/68 (bearer) f	102½
Housing Loan, "A" 59/68	
4½% (bearer) f)	104
Housing Loan, "C" 60/69	
6% reg. g)	97½
Cifico Ltd.	
6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer) e)	101½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800.

Notices to the Public

HIGH HOLIDAY STAMPS

The Post Office takes pleasure in announcing the issue in September, 1959, of a series of stamps of the following three denominations: 60, 200 and 350 Pruta respectively.

Regular orders, commencing with the issue of this series, will be accepted at the offices of the Philatelic Services, 132 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv-Yafo, 12 Sderot Yerushalayim, Yafo, and at all post offices until Friday, July 31 1959.

Regular orders received after the above mentioned date will enter into effect only following the issue of the High Holiday series, 1959.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 410, from Istanbul 1630; El Al 212, from N.Y., London and Athens, 1720.

DEPARTURES: El Al 409, to Istanbul, 0900; Olympic 601, to Athens, Rome, Paris and London, 0940; B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London, 0955; Alitalia 455, to Athens and Rome, 1030; T.W.A. 741, to Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfur, and N.Y., 1055. El Al 421, to Rome, Munich and Vienna, 1400; El Al 209, to Athens, Paris and N.Y., 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 208, from N.Y., Paris and Rome, 1330; B.E.A. 128, from London, Zurich and Athens, 1355. Olympic 602, from London, Paris, Rome and Athens, 2355. T.W.A. 740 from N.Y., Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens, 2255, El Al 422, from Munich and Rome, 0555 (Sun.).

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:—** Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Tours:—** 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.

• **Zoo:—** Jerusalem Bilical Zoo: Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 9-6.

• **Exhibitions:—** Artists House: Today and tomorrow: 10-1. Marcel Janco — retrospective exhibition of his works.

Safrai Art Gallery, 27 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 63737. Est. 1936. Jerusalem's oldest art gallery. Works by Israel's leading artists, in oil, gouache, woodcuts, drawings, miniatures. Come in and browse around, 8-1, 3-7. Friday, 8-2. All purchases mailed upon request.

Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions. Tell Gath excavations. Chalcolithic ossuaries from Azor. Also permanent exhibition: Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

• **Bezalel Museum:—** Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art; Paintings and sculpture by the New Horizons group. Sculptors as Printmakers and Draughtsmen; Drawings and lithographs by Marlene Sellers; Archaeological pieces: primitive and modern sculpture. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library; special exhibition of illustrated books by Frans Masereel, in honour of his 70th birthday. Today: 9-1.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:—** Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists' House, 9.30 p.m.

• **Recorded Concert:—** Terrace Music (outdoors). Liszt, Hungarian Fantasia for Piano and Orchestra; Mahler, Symphony No. 1 in D-major ("Titan"). YMCA, at 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

Where to go

TEL AVIV

• **Tourist Service:—** Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.—2 p.m.

• **Z.O.A. House:—** Tourist Service, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:—** Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:—** Oil Paintings, sketches by Ruth Bamberger. Tel Aviv Museum, Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

Sculptures by Hava Mekhutan; paintings by Jean David. Helena Rubinstein Art Pavilion, Today: 10-1, tomorrow: 6-10.

Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv, Today and tomorrow: 10-1

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—** Giftware Exhibition at Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot: Today: 10-1.

• **Tourist Centre:—** Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz, Tel. 67955.

RAMAT GAN

• **Yiddish Comedy:—** Dzigan & Szumacher. Popular prices. 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibition:—** Preisgold Gallery, 6 Rehov Hameleh David (Julian's Way) 10-1: Paintings by Rivkah Ashbel.

• **Music Programme:—** Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Boccherini Symphony in F-major, op. 35, No. 4; Mozart, Concerto No. 4 in D. YMCA, at 10.30 a.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:—** Habimah: "Herr Biedermann."

• **Israel National Opera:—** "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.

• **Z.O.A. House:—** Indian Dance Recital by Hadassah of the U.S.A. 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Theatre:—** Management of Carmel Tunes announces the performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Amphitheatre of the Rothschild Youth and Community Centre, Central Carmel, 9 p.m. Tickets at the box.

• **Exhibitions:—** Museum of Modern Art; 1st floor "From Picasso to the Present Day", original prints from the Museum's collection. 2nd floor. Youth Aliya Paintings (last week). Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

HOLON

• **Yiddish Comedy:—** Dzigan & Szumacher, Armon, 8.30.

TSEMAH

• **Theatre:—** Habimah: "The Trees Die Standing."

RAMAT GAN

• **Meeting:—** Memorial meeting devoted to Herzl and Bialik, Beit Haezrah, 11.15 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat., July 25 — "Herr Biedermann", Tsemah: "The Trees Die Standing", Sun., July 26 — Tsemah: "The Trees Die Standing", Mon., July 27 — Bialik Memorial Evening, Kfar Warburg: "The Trees Die Standing", Tues., July 28 — "The Trees Die Standing", Herzliya: "Herr Biedermann", Wed., July 29 — "The Trees Die Standing", Kiryat Haim: "Herr Biedermann", Thurs., July 30 — "Herr Biedermann", Haifa: "The Trees Die Standing", Armon, 9 p.m.

All performances take place in Tel Aviv at 8.30 unless otherwise indicated.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat., July 25; "Madame Butterfly", Tues., July 28; "The Barber of Seville", Wed., July 29; "La Traviata".

All performances are held in Tel Aviv at 8.30.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiberias	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haifa Port	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natanya	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv Kirya	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv Port	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lydda Airport	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	57	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beersheba	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eilat	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today

ARRIVALS

Dr. Ya'acov K. Bentor, Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography at the Hebrew University, and Director of the Geological Survey of the Ministry of Development, from Moscow, where he participated in a convention on European Mediterranean geology. (by El Al).

Mr. Van der Merwe, Director of Research in the Agricultural Faculty at Bloemfontein, South Africa, for a week's visit, to study irrigation in this country.

Mr. Y. Orenstein, a member of the Executive of the United Hebrew Book Publishers of Israel, after participating in an international congress of publishers, held in Vienna.

Mr. and Mrs. David Pauker and son; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham H. Plotkin, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Geisenheimer — all of New York City — and Mr. and Mrs. Cy Girard, on tours sponsored by the U.J.A.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Ya'acov Shimoni, of the Foreign Ministry, to Zurich to attend a meeting, called by Foreign Minister Golda Meir, of Israel diplomatic representatives in several European countries.

Mr. and Mrs. Izhar Smilansky and Prof. Nathan Rotenstreich, to Zurich to attend a convention sponsored by the Jewish Agency of Jewish students at European universities. (by El Al).

A RESIDENTIAL wing at the Kfar Batya children's educational institution was on Wednesday named in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Abba Eban, in recognition of their work among American Jewry. Mr. Eban, Dr. Y. Burg, M.K., and Mrs. Dina Dickman and Mrs. Shulamith Wald of the Executive of Mizrahi Women in America, spoke at the ceremony.

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THE MEETING of the Board of Directors of the General Mortgage Bank Ltd. on Thursday declared an interim dividend of 4½ per cent on the Bank's preference and ordinary shares, to be paid on September 1.

• • •

THE EXTENSION of the No.1 Hamekasher bus to the Beit Hakerem and Bayit Vegan quarters in Jerusalem and the elimination of the No. 12 line came into effect on Thursday.

• • •

A TOURIST guide, Mr. Mordechai Zakai, has had his licence suspended pending hearing of a charge that he accepted foreign currency without being authorized to do so, it was announced by the Government Tourist Corporation.

• • •

AN EXHIBITION of paintings and sculpture by Youth Aliya graduates was opened Thursday evening at the Yad Lebanim Hall in Petah Tikva in the presence of the Head of Youth Aliya, Mr. M. Kol, and members of the Petah Tikva Municipal Executive.

• • •

DAILY REVENUE from the Haifa subway when it begins operations is estimated at IL4,000 and not as reported in Thursday's paper.

• • •

THE VOLUME of exports shipped through Haifa Port during the first half of this year was 40 percent higher than during the same period of 1958 to total 609,712 tons.

• • •

CURRENCY in circulation dropped by IL3,152,510 during the week ending Tuesday to stand at IL292,702,946, the Bank of Israel announced on Wednesday. Foreign currency reserves increased by IL2,489; Treasury bills and Government promisory notes dropped by IL3,155,000.

• • •

A COURSE in sewing work clothes was opened at the Ma'asiyahu Prison Camp on Thursday under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour.

Belgian Socialists Were For Sinai Campaign

TEL AVIV. — The Socialist minority in the Belgian coalition Cabinet of 1956 had wanted their country to participate in the Suez campaign along with the French and British forces.

This was disclosed here on Thursday by M. Edouard Anseele, a former Belgian Minister of Transport, at a reception given by Mapai in honour of the visiting Belgian Socialist delegation. The delegation, headed by M. Jan Luyten and M. Anseele, are now in Israel as guests of Mapai and the Histadrut.

Ben-Natan Takes Over At Defence Ministry

TEL-AVIV. — Mr. Asher Ben-Natan on Thursday took up his post as Acting Director-General of the Defence Ministry, replacing Mr. Shimon Peres, who is to enter the political arena and is expected to be a Mapai candidate for the Fourth Knesset.

Mr. Ben Natan was until now head of the Defence Ministry Purchasing Mission in Western Europe.

Wadi Salib C'ttee Convenes

Police Explain Initial Restraint

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "I did not want to order Jewish policemen to hit Israel children. The police could have dispersed the demonstrators in one minute, but I thought of the children who might have been invalided if the constables used their truncheons on them," Sgan-Nitzav Y. Shefi, Haifa Police Commander, told the Wadi Salib inquiry committee on Thursday.

Mr. Shefi, the first witness before the Government-appointed committee, was describing the first outbreak of violence, on "Wadi Salib Day" exactly two weeks ago, when a crowd, mainly of children and women started stoning police cars in Feisal Square, in the Lower Town, at 10.30 a.m.

"There was no question that the police would be able to disperse the crowd by force," Mr. Shefi said, "Although the constables were unarmed, they carried regulation truncheons. But what good would it have done to have injured children and expectant mothers? I chose the other way, of persuasion, and after a short time it worked." No serious damage was caused in Feisal Square, he said, and when the crowd dispersed he considered the outbreak over. He estimated the crowd there at about 100, including some known criminals and prostitutes.

Asked by the committee chairman, Judge Moshe Etzioni, why he had not ordered his men to play their hoses on the crowd, Mr. Shefi said that there were liaison difficulties and "the high-pressure hoses might have caused serious injuries too".

Asked whether he would again use such restraint if he were faced with the same situation now, he replied, "in general, yes. I would not use force indiscriminately and if we can avoid its use in future, we'll do so."

But, he said, when news was received at noon that rioters had set a car on fire, and were running amok, he ordered his men without hesitation to put a stop to the outbreak by force. However, he reiterated that in Feisal Square, he had been dealing mainly with women and children.

Police Not Weak

Pressed by Judge Etzioni, the commander said that there had been no question of sufficient constables being available or of police weakness. "We could have moved into the Wadi and arrested everyone. Our problem was whether, because of a few rioters, we should shed blood among all the inhabitants."

Of 8,000 persons living in the district, only a handful of men had engaged in the rael rioting and he had avoided injuring the innocent.

At no time did more than 200 persons take part in the riots, many of them children. There were no civilian casualties. Of the 13 constables hurt, two were still in hospital with serious injuries. Seventy complaints of damage are still being investigated and a few minor cases of looting were reported.

Asked whether the police knew of any organizers behind the riots, Mr. Shefi answered: "We cannot point to any political organization or body behind them."

The initial demonstration at Police H.Q. early in the morning, when no violence was employed had been organised by Mr. David Ben-Harosh, leader of the "Likud," North African Immigrants' Union, who had himself claimed responsibility.

The committee began its work at 10 a.m. when the members, Judge Etzioni; Mr. Y. Klebanoff, M.K.; Rabbi Y. Abu-Hatzira; Prof. S. Eisenstadt, and Mr. R. Salomon, took their places in the quiet, sombre District Court room. The room was filled with onlookers, but hardly any persons of North African origin were seen among them.

The session started with the reading of the commission's writ of appointment and terms of reference. The cool, calm courtroom; the precise statements and questions, and occasional humorous remarks, were in direct contrast to the heated atmosphere and unruly mobs of a fortnight ago, whose actions and motivations the Commission is trying to determine.

The Day's Events

Mr. Shefi, the only witness of the day, was on the stand for nearly three hours. He recounted the events, starting from the shooting on the night of Wednesday, July 8, of the drunk, Ya'acov Elkarif, which touched off the following day's riots.

After the shooting a spontaneous demonstration developed near the scene. The next morning, Ben-Harosh and his colleagues organised the march to the police. Typewritten notes warning shopkeepers to close down had previously been distributed. Leaflets calling on Wadi Salib youth to join the 'Likud' were also passed.

Mr. Shefi received a delegation of nine, including Ben-Harosh, and had assured them that Elkarif had not been killed, as was rumoured. He expressed the police's regret at the shooting and assured them that a special committee had already started an inquiry.

When the delegation complained of discrimination against Moroccans in work, housing and schooling, he explained that the police were not competent to deal with the question. They then promised to disperse the crowd, which they did.

A couple of hours later, the stone-throwing started in Feisal Square. At 11.30, Mr. Shefi persuaded the crowd to stop. When at noon the car was burned, the police then used force to disperse the rioters, advancing on them with truncheons. Large police reinforcements were concentrated, although at each stage they had assumed that the riots had ended.

At 3 p.m., police in the Wadi were stoned. They made two charges and after one of the crowd begged Mr. Shefi to talk to the men peacefully, he had done so. He explained the serious consequences of the action and they dispersed.

Shortly after, the police appealed to Mayor Abba Khoushy to call on leaders of the North African community to calm the inhabitants.

"We thought then that it was all over, but at 5.40 a handful of men raced into Hadar Hacarmel and started smashing shop windows." They had acted on a "smash-and-run... run very fast" method, evading arrest. At 8, about 50 men tried to break into the Hadar district again, but were stopped by the police. At the same time a bus was stoned. That was the last act of violence.

Asked whether police had had any special trouble from the Wadi residents in the past, Mr. Shefi said that "any trouble there came from Elkarif." He had a long record of assaulting civilians and constables, one of whom he injured seriously. He had served several jail terms and was known to be very dangerous when drunk, which he often was. At one time he had received treatment at the Acre mental home. His medical condition now was satisfactory.

The commission will reconvene on Sunday at 10 a.m. From then on it will hold two sessions a day.

Cooler Heads Prevail to Avert Jerusalem Demonstration

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem police were fully mobilized yesterday afternoon and evening to cope with an anticipated mass demonstration of North African immigrants, mostly in the Musrara quarter but from other parts of the city as well.

Reinforced police units numbering more than 200 men patrolled the streets of Musrara yesterday afternoon and evening in a show of strength. There were no incidents, however.

Police circles believe that much credit for the demonstration's failure to materialize should go to the responsible leadership of the North African community in Jerusalem. When rumours first started on Tuesday night, police took prompt steps to contact the leaders and were promised full cooperation in averting any possible outbreak.

That such a demonstration was deliberately planned is evidenced from the fact most newspaper offices received anonymous phone calls during Thursday reporting various fictitious clashes. Police believe that these persons tried to stir up a panic and draw curiosity seekers to these quarters to lend heart to would-be demonstrators.

Ramle Meeting

In Ramle on Wednesday night, notables of the North African community held a special meeting at the home of Rabbi Yitzhak Abuhatzeira, and decided to launch a broad information campaign to prevent recurrences of the recent outbreaks. A committee was chosen to take down the complaints of resident on different matters and bring them to the attention of the Municipal or other suitable bodies.

A house to house information campaign has been undertaken in Ashkelon to prevent such incidents, the Chairman of the North African Immigrants Association in Ashkelon, Mr. Ya'acov Alon, told the ITIM correspondent yesterday. The Association vigorously condemned raising the problems of the community through demonstrations and riots, he said.

Beersheba Rioters Laid Up Equipment

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Negev Division Police spokesman told reporters on Thursday that searches here had uncovered signs of preparations for the riots that broke out there earlier this week.

He alleged that in a search of the flat of Shmuel Sada, a suspected leader of the disturbances, the following items were found: eight iron-tipped shovel handles; an oil can of gasoline; an iron bar wrapped with rags to be used as a torch; and bottles readied for use as "Molotov Cocktails".

The Beersheba Merchants Association has submitted to the police an itemized list of the damage caused in the disturbances estimated at IL-7,800.

Two insurance firms have already announced that they will reimburse all or part of the loss, despite the fact that riot damage is not covered by their policies. The Zion Insurance Company has announced that it will pay 100 per cent of the loss of merchants who are insured with it while Hassneh has announced that it will pay 50 percent to its policy holders.

In deep grief we announce the death of my wife, our dear mother and grandmother,

Bertha Talima Koren ז"ל

in her 71st year.

The funeral procession will leave the Assuta Hospital in Tel Aviv today, Friday, July 24, 1959, at 9.15 a.m. and will proceed to the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

SHABTAY KOREN, husband
and THE BEREAVED FAMILY

Tel Aviv Opposition Fights Premature Hospital Opening

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The opening date of the new Municipal Hospital appeared in doubt on Thursday with the Council opposition calling "illegal" the decision to open it, while a coalition spokesman insisted that the 550-bed hospital would be completed "and in operation before the end of this year."

The head of the opposition faction in the Municipal Council, Mr. E. Schechter, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday that last week's decision by the Municipal Management to go ahead with the transfer of the maternity and gynaecological departments of the Kirya hospital to the new seven-story building in the north of Tel Aviv was invalid.

Mr. Schechter said that following consultations with the Municipality's Legal Adviser, he learned that the Government representatives were not entitled to vote at the Management meeting last week and were present only in the capacity of observers. It follows, Mr. Schechter declared, that the proposed transfer was actually rejected by a three to two vote. He said he had drawn the attention of Mayor H. Levanon to this fact in a letter sent to him yesterday (Thursday).

Mr. Shechter again stressed that the new hospital building lacked the most elementary necessities to safeguard the lives of patients. "I am opposed to the opening of a 'hotel' for sick people, lacking even fire-fighting equipment, which is intended merely to dazzle the eyes of the voters."

Earlier, Deputy Mayor A. Shechterman, who is in charge of the city's hospital construction programme, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the labour factions' opposition to the project was based on grossly exaggerated claims and that he would go ahead with the opening of the institution according to the original time table.

Promising that the hospital would contain all the necessary equipment on its opening, Mr. Shechterman said that it was intended to develop it into a medical university centre. One of the operating theatres already included an auditorium for that purpose. The cost of the building would not exceed IL9m., he added, and not IL12m., as has been claimed by Labour Councillors. This estimate, however, did not include an additional building planned to house a nurses' training school, laboratories, a polio-clinic and dispensaries.

Breaks Back In Wagered Jump

ASHKELON.—A 100 pruta bet landed 16-year old Yitzhak Sabo in the Kaplan Hospital on Wednesday with a broken back.

Sabo had bet a friend 100 pr. that he could jump from the second storey of an unfinished building here on which they were doing the plumbing work. He won the bet, but broke his back. (Itim)

Driver Must Slow Down At Sight of Children

Jerusalem District Court Judge A. Eden yesterday ruled that a driver who sees children along the edge of the road in front of him must slow up to an extent that will enable him to stop within a very short space."

Judge Eden imposed a IL1,500 fine on an Eshed driver, Mr. Tuvia Greifner, who four years ago ran over and killed Avraham Mizrahi, who was walking with some friends on the Kastel road, in the Jerusalem Corridor. The negligence of the accused, declared Judge Eden, lay in the fact that he had not noticed the children in time, and that he was travelling at 30 kilometres an hour, an excessive speed under the circumstances.

The Court accepted the claim of the defence counsel that the long period of time that had elapsed should be taken into account. No jail sentence or revocation of licence was imposed, therefore, despite previous convictions against the accused.

Eight Hurt As Truck Overturns

ASHKELON. — Eight people were injured, two seriously, when a civilian Ford pick-up truck overturned on the Sa'ad road in the South.

The truck tried to take a curve at high speed. The injured were taken to the Kaplan Hospital.

The driver, who was only slightly injured, was given emergency treatment and detained by the police.

Sapir Lends Support To 'Exodus' Filming

Government help in the filming of a movie based on Leon Uris' book "Exodus" was promised on Wednesday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, in a meeting arranged with the producer, Mr. Otto Preminger, by Mr. M. Weisgal.

Mr. Preminger said the film would be made largely in Israel and shooting would begin next March. The movie will be produced by Mr. Preminger's own company and will be distributed by United Artists. Mr. Preminger who is leaving on Sunday, said he plans to return to Israel in October, accompanied by the first group of technicians, in order to begin the organizational preparations for the filming.

Mr. Sapir said the Government would provide a special liaison unit to handle all problems connected with the making of the film.

Israel 'Rotated' Off Human Rights C'ttee

Israel's three-year term as a member of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights terminates this year and it was decided not to seek re-election, but to put forward Israel's candidature for certain other committees in line with its support of the principle of rotation, it was announced officially in Jerusalem by the Foreign Ministry.

This does not imply any negative attitude towards the work of the Commission, the Ministry spokesman said. On the contrary, the Israel Government remains deeply interested in the activities of the Commission and the Third Committee of the U.N. General Assembly in the field of human rights, and will continue to make what constructive contribution it can.

The Ministry communique was issued to clear up any misunderstanding which may have arisen from recent public statements about Israel's withdrawal.

Unseasonable Rain

About 10 minutes of light rain fell yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in Jerusalem, Mt. Canaan, Rehovot and Ashkelon. The weatherman attributed this unseasonable phenomenon to an upper trough of low pressure that caused penetration of cool, unstable air into our region. There was no marked drop in the maximum temperature.

Elath Back From E. African Tour

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Israel Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Eliahu Elath, and the head of the Asia and Africa Division at the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Elyashiv Ben-Horin, returned here Thursday from a month's tour of East African countries.

Mr. Elath told reporters that they had visited Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and

Chance Reunion

Speaking of his visit to Uganda, Mr. Elath related that the British Governor of the Territory had invited all the Jewish families of the city of Kampala, 20 in number, to a reception in honour of the Israeli visitors. Several of these families later admitted that they were surprised to learn that there were other Jewish families in town as they had met them for the first time at the reception.

Zanzibar and had been well received in all these places. In Kenya they had met with the leader of the Kenyan Nationalist movement Mr. Tom Mboya and in Tanganyika with the local nationalist leader, Mr. J. Nyerere.

He expressed the belief that it was quite possible that relations between Israel and these countries would be established even before they received their independence.

In Textiles:

M. Tsour Advocates Efficiency Firing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. M. Tsour, on Thursday advocated dismissals of redundant workers as one of the ways to streamline textile production.

Addressing a meeting of textile manufacturers here, Mr. Tsour declared: "I understand the problems involved in laying off employees, but the Histadrut always waits until the moment a solution is imposed on it." Many plants were overstaffed from management downwards. On the other hand, Histadrut opposition to "efficiency dismissals" had compelled industrialists to sink expensive capital into expansion and operate their plants with the same personnel, he said.

He appealed to textile manufacturers to realign their production processes to meet export targets. Industry must rationalize both production and marketing methods, cut overheads and dismiss workers in order to compete on the world markets.

Sections of the textile industry should establish export companies, which would receive the Government's fullest encouragement, he promised. "I am prepared to welcome the formation of textile cartels to further exports, but not for restrictive practices," Mr. Tsour declared.

Mr. Tsour also said he was prepared to advocate protective tariffs on imported textiles, "but I refuse to seal off imports hermetically."

Mr. Tsour admonished spinnery owners for threatening the weavers that they would not supply them with yarn unless the latter paid the export price levels. If the spinners carried out this threat, the Ministry would grant import permits for yarn, he declared.

U.K. Minesweepers Visiting Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA.—Two British coastal minesweepers arrived here from Cyprus on Thursday morning for a four-day operational visit. The small vessels, named Dartington and Wilkieston, each have a complement of five officers and 30 other ratings.

On their first day, the commanders visited the District Representative, the Mayor and the senior naval officer in the port, and were later hosts to them aboard their own vessels.

W.J.C. Asked To Invite Sephardim

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel branch of the World Jewish Congress is to meet on Sunday to discuss a request by the Sephardi Union to coopt a member of the Sephardi community to the Israel delegation to the W.J.C.'s forthcoming Assembly in Stockholm.

The Israel Chairman of the W.J.C., Dr. Arye Tartakower, on Thursday denied a press report that the request had already been granted, but added that it has been received favourably.

It is understood that the Israel delegation was composed in keeping with the accepted party key, with the delegates acting as emissaries of the respective parties.

Dr. Leon Bernstein, Director of the W.J.C. Israel Office, leaving by El Al for Stockholm on Thursday, said he believed that participation by Jewry of Eastern countries would be "satisfactory to a certain degree."

The Jewish Agency will be represented at the Assembly by Mr. Meir Grossman, member of the Agency's Executive, in the capacity of observer. Mr. Grossman is head of the Agency's foreign relations department.

Mr. Zalman Shazar, Acting Chairman of the Agency's Executive, is to address the Assembly on Bialik.

Israel Swimmers Favourites In Int'l Meet with Greece

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A team of Israel swimmers and water polo players will fly to Greece on Friday for the Greece vs. Israel international swimming meet in Athens on Sunday and Monday. Hapoel swimmers will join the Israelis in Athens, coming from the Workers Games in Linz, Austria.

Appearing against Greece will be nine men and eight girl swimmers and six members of the water polo team. Three trainers and the head of delegation, Mr. Haim Wein, Chairman of the Israel Sports Federation, will escort the team.

"I think we have a good chance of victory in Greece. I reckon the men are matched about equally but our girls are better than the Greeks," Mr. Wein told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday. Greece must be favourites in water polo, a sport which has in recent years declined in this country from its former high standard.

The Israel team has been greatly strengthened with the inclusion of Shoshana Ribner, the country's best woman sprinter, who returned from studies in the U.S. to appear for Israel. She must be strongly fancied to win both the 100 m. and 400 m. free style, and will be an important link in the 4x100 meters women's relay.

Among the men, the powerful Reuben Sheffa looks outstanding, and will swim in the 200 meters breaststroke and 200 meters butterfly. Mandelbaum, who has shown great form in the past few weeks, and Lurie are expected to do well in the 100 meters free style.

Israel will be represented in the men's events by Mandelbaum and Lurie in the 100 m. free-style; by Trauber and Fruchter in the 400 m. free-style; by Sheffa and Nast in the 200 m. breast; by Sheffa and Cohen in the 200 m. butterfly; by Shneider and Melamed in the 100 m. backstroke.

In the girls events, Ribner and Lahav will swim the 100 m. and 400 m. free-style; Marcheviak and Zelig the 200 m. breast; Schal and Arari in the 100 m. backstroke; Losis and Scherser in the 100 m. butterfly.

Direct Local Vote Bill Stuck in C'ttee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Israel Yeshayahu, M.K. (Mapai), has appealed to the Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. Baruch Azanya, to bring before the Committee a request to grant priority to the draft Direct Mayoral Elections Bill in the Interior Committee.

Earlier, a request by the six Mapai, General Zionist and Progressive members of the Interior Committee to convene a meeting of the committee yesterday or today was rejected by the Chairman, Mr. Ya'acov Riftin, (Mapam). Mr. Riftin informed the six members that he would be willing to put their request on the Committee's agenda at its regular meeting next Tuesday.

It is understood that Mr. Riftin, whose party is unalterably opposed to the bill, has expressed himself to the effect that he would do everything possible to bury the draft bill in committee.

The bill is supported by Mapai, the General Zionists and the Progresives, who have a majority in the Knesset, but the General Zionists have announced that they would only support the bill if it was passed before the present Knesset adjourns on August 5. They also said that they would refuse to vote to extend the session for the specific purpose of adopting this bill, which would provide for the direct election of heads of local authorities in this November's elections.

Levanon to Run Again in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV.— Mr. Haim Levanon, the incumbent General Zionist Mayor, was unanimously adopted as his party's mayoral candidate for this city by the General Zionist Party National Executive here on Thursday.

Mr. I. Rokach, M.K. and former mayor, was absent from the meeting.

Earlier, Mr. Y. Serlin, M.K., reported on the decision of the party's Tel Aviv regional branch to adopt Mr. Levanon as its candidate. This decision is seen as a victory for the Serlin-Sapir faction over the Bernstein-Rokach group inside the party.

Bar-Yehuda Seeing Natanya Councillors

The Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda, has invited representatives of all the political parties in the Natanya Municipal Council to a meeting on Sunday to discuss the situation in the Municipality following the resignation of the Mayor and all his deputies. This was announced by the Ministry spokesman on Thursday.

Freshening of Water Upsets Congressman

WASHINGTON (UPI). — A Congressman is upset over the proposed spending of $21,000 in foreign aid money to work toward freshening up the waters in the area of the Dead Sea.

Testimony made public by a House Appropriations subcommittee on Thursday showed that the item came in for criticism from Chairman Otto E Passman (Dem.—La.) at a recent closed-door hearing. Albert E. Farwell, of the International Cooperation Administration, explained that "the $21,000 would be used to send a technician to Israel and to bring someone here from that country to study work done here toward turning salt water into fresh."

Mr. Passman asked why the U.S. couldn't send Israel a bulletin on the $4m. worth of research that has been done here, instead of sending a man there "to read it to them."

Mr. Farwell said it is not as simple as that, because "you have different situations that exist in different areas."

Mr. Passman noted that the U.S. still has not perfected the de-salting process and yet the I.C.A. proposes sending people 8,000 miles away to teach others. "I hope we are not retarding these people by our interference," he said.

Cables in Brief

SEAMEN. — Italian seamen were on Wednesday night awarded a wage rise of 9 per cent, a little over half their minimum demand in the 40-day shipping strike which ended last Saturday. Non-seagoing shipping staff will only get a 5 per cent raise.

SELASSIE. — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia observed his 67th birthday by going for a ride incognito in the Basque countryside in Bayonne, France, yesterday. He will sail today for Lisbon.

SPY. — Gunther Welsch, 32, a former major in the East German People's Police, was sentenced to three years imprisonment in Karlsruhe, West Germany on charges of treason and espionage for East Germany.

TRADE. — The French Government has announced substantial relaxations of import restrictions on dollar goods and freed more imports from O.E.E.C. countries from quota restrictions.

AFRICANS. — Seven Africans were killed in a series of fights between supporters and opponents of the African trade boycott near Luwero, 35 miles from Kampala, Uganda. The fights started when a woman in a market said she was being overcharged for a roll of cloth.

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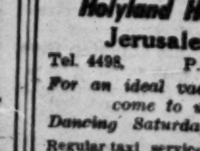
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THE JERUSALEM
POST

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GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
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TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin. P.O.B. 1125. Tel. 64351-7

HAIFA Bureau: 24 Rehov Herzl. P.O.B. 4210. Tel. 4094 (3 lines)

Annual Subscription: IL.22

Friday, July 24, 1959
20 Tamuz, 5719. 28 Muharram, 1379

European 'Disengagement' Plan

'Withdraw Foreign Troops from Continent'

By SIR JOHN SLESSOR,

The author was Britain's Chief of Air Staff and her representative on NATO's Standing Military Group in the early years of the Cold War. His wartime service included the post of R.A.F. Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean and Middle East. This is the first of two articles.

THE subject of what has come to be known—quite misleadingly—as "Disengagement" often crops up in discussion of Allied strategic policy. To some of us who have for some years been advocating something on these lines as a policy to be aimed at for the long-term solution of the deadlock in Europe, some popular versions of what "Disengagement" is supposed to involve appear rather astonishing. It may help to eliminate some confusion of thought if I, who first advocated what I prefer to call a policy of withdrawal more than five years ago, try to define what I mean by it.

Let me begin by stating what I do *not* mean by it. I do not mean that we should have a summit meeting, sign a solemn agreement with Mr. Khrushchev to withdraw all foreign troops from Germany at once, and then go home and issue orders for the troops to march away and the aeroplanes to fly home, leaving an unarmed and neutralized Germany. I do not mean we should rely on Russian undertakings, however solemn and formal; or that our American allies should shake the dust of Europe off their feet and withdraw their armies, fleets and air forces to the other side of the Atlantic.

To me, a withdrawal policy is the very reverse of appeasement; indeed, though the Kremlin has frequently suggested it in the past, if it ever came to the point of our taking them at their word and putting it forward as a policy to be initiated *now*, they would probably be more pathologically suspicious than ever; so I do not suggest for a moment that the Kremlin would necessarily agree to it unless and until it became clear to them (as I believe in due course it might) that on balance they have, on a long view, more to gain than to lose by it.

Unnatural Division

I do not advocate the dissolution of NATO in the foreseeable future, or believe that this or the collapse of the growing political, economic and cultural cohesion of Europe would result from an eventual withdrawal of foreign troops from other peoples' countries on the Continental mainland. I do not suggest that this or any other modification of NATO's present military policy can be made irrespective of the political context, or in the international climate that is still an unhappy legacy of Stalin's brutal and treacherous duplicity; surely the object of Mr. Macmillan's policy is to build up a political context in which a modification of military policy would become possible. And finally, I would be the last to advocate any military policy if I thought it would diminish the real, as opposed to the theoretical, security of Western Europe.

The object of a policy of withdrawal would be, in general terms, to contribute to the elimination of the present dangerous and unnatural division of Europe, and to the establishment of an international system under which the peoples of Europe, including the Russians, could ultimately co-exist peacefully as independent nations in increasing economic and cultural co-operation relieved of some of the burdens of armaments and, of course, with no foreign troops quartered on their soil. Surely it will not be denied that if by some miracle we could create a situation in which, between the frontiers of France and Italy on the one hand and the U.S.S.R. on the other, there was a broad belt of States, militarily non-aligned with either East or West and with their own internal political systems—like Sweden or Yugoslavia—the whole European climate would be transformed to the immense advantage of all concerned.

There is, of course, not the slightest chance of anything of the kind in the near future; but one of our troubles is that we tend to take too short a view of history; and we should not be deterred from adopting any policy by the belief—however well justified—that the Kremlin will oppose it. Should we not now adopt this long term policy and start taking the first tentative but practical and constructive steps towards making it ultimately impossible for the Kremlin to go on obstructing it? That means, not just propaganda about the liberation of the enslaved satellites, and the reunification in freedom of Germany through the medium of free elections — of which we should know by now there is not the slightest chance—but patient, practical measures to arrive as soon as possible (and it will not be very soon) at the first essential, which is the withdrawal of the Red Army behind the frontiers of Russia.

Role of SHAPE

There is not the remotest prospect of the Red Army leaving East Germany as long as Allied troops remain in West Germany. There is, I think, equally little prospect of Russian troops withdrawing behind the Vistula as long as American and British troops remain on the Continent of Europe. Field-Marshal Montgomery is obviously as unimpressed as I am by the familiar argument that the Red Army could come back in a matter of days if not hours; "I would like to see it back in Russia, 1,000 miles away," he writes. "Why not let all national forces return to their own countries —... The Forces of Federal Germany could well guard the NATO front in Central Europe —and who better?"

I have not gone, and would not go, as far as the Field-Marshal in suggesting that *all* national forces should withdraw to *their own countries* — I think a powerful American military presence on the eastern side of the Atlantic will be an essential for many years to come. But this quotation from Lord Montgomery's recent article in the "Sunday Times" contains the key to one of the sources of the confusion that befogs this term "Disengagement." I have advocated in the past that the present Soviet zone or "German Democratic Republic" should be completely demilitarized, as M. van Zeeland did in 1953 and even Dr. Adenauer did in 1957. I would see no military disadvantage in that. But beyond that it makes no sense to consider a military vacuum east of the Rhine.

I have always maintained that someone has got to carry on the shield function of NATO—the powerful screen against major frontier "incidents," or minor aggression and the delaying role against all-out invasion. And it is encouraging to find someone with Montgomery's experience endorsing the view that some others of us have held, that the German forces are (or will be) perfectly capable of performing that function, at least as well as the heterogeneous collection of NATO forces.

Past confusion of thought about this, the true role of SHAPE forces, is in some danger of becoming worse confounded by the impression, which seems to be gaining ground, that one indispensable element in the present NATO strategic concept—namely the thermo-nuclear capacity of the American Strategic Air Command — may not be brought into play except in the event of prior nuclear attack upon the continental U.S.

Montgomery's reply to this is unduly oversimplified—"I thought we all belonged to an alliance, pledged to support any or all who are attacked or are in danger." Nevertheless, while it is absurd to imagine that the only possible response to, say, a military blockade of Berlin or a staged Communist rising somewhere on the partition line supported by East German or Russian troops would be instant thermo-nuclear war, it surely would not be seriously argued that in the event of all-out war, with the Red Army thrusting to the Channel coast and Russian U-boats sinking ships in the Atlantic, any United States Government would take so short a view of their own interest as to tear up their solemn treaty obligations and do nothing, for fear of being attacked at home.

Even after withdrawal from mainland Europe it is devoutly to be hoped that the Sixth Fleet would still be in the Mediterranean, powerful air forces in the United Kingdom and North Africa and, one would hope also, a strategic reserve of U.S. as well as British airborne and tactical atomic units on the eastern side of the Atlantic, until all danger of aggression had disappeared.

Reliance on A-arms

But this is a doubt which *must* be resolved one way or another; we cannot have it both ways. Either we must stick to the existing NATO concept, the Shield in Europe with the Sword and Deterrent of thermo-nuclear Air; or we must resign ourselves to the necessity of defending Europe by purely local action. To me the latter frankly makes political, economic and military nonsense. Are we to eliminate the deterrent by throwing away our nuclear capacity? We should not need fewer bombers but probably more, if they are denied the ultimate weapon, to support the conventional forces in Europe. Instead of the planned twenty-nine and actual twenty divisions in SHAPE we should need about sixty, and correspondingly powerful air forces.

With respect to Mr. Acheson and others who point out that in the Western Alliance we have more men, materials and money than the Soviet bloc, that (though true) is in practical terms irrelevant; and a strategic concept confined to the local defence of the Nato frontier in Europe just does not make any sense. We must face the unpalatable fact that we live in the late 1950s and European security depends basically upon the availability of nuclear air power and the unmistakable will to use it in the last resort—whether we have to resign ourselves to the indefinite continuation of the present strategic concept or work towards the only practical alternative, a gradual political *détente* accompanied by an adaption of NATO based on the policy of withdrawal.

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Readers' Letters

ENLIGHTENMENT FOR NEWCOMERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Without wanting to overlook the problems that may exist, and should be dealt with, it might be advisable at the same time to remind the new immigrants from North Africa and other oriental countries about the difficulties which immigrants from Germany encountered when they came here in 1933/39. Many professional and academic workers were among these immigrants and only a few could be given work in their professions. The majority of them worked on the roads, in the fields and as unskilled building labourers, and this in a climate to which they were unaccustomed. Many, among them doctors and lawyers, have remained in their adopted occupations to the present day.

There was then no question of their being entitled to any housing whatsoever, and even today not every one of those who came 20 to 25 years ago is the owner of a flat, unlike the many thousands of immigrants who arrived after the establishment of the State. Work was not provided either and the only "privilege" an immigrant then had was that he was allowed to stay in a Beit Olim for seven days after his arrival, and to obtain a mattress on leaving. It was entirely his own affair where he was to put it up.

Perhaps it is the task of the Government Information Services to tell the new immigrants how immigrants of former years, who mostly were highly educated and skilled, fared when they arrived in this country.

Yours, etc.
MOSHE BEN-ELIYAHU
Jerusalem, July 21.

ELI — **By Meir**



"Eli says when he first came to the country there were plenty of stones and no houses at all."

MAMILLA PARK

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mamilla Park, which should have been a blessing for the inhabitants of Jerusalem, is becoming more and more of a curse for the people living in its immediate surroundings. Public celebrations are held in the park on every holiday with loudspeakers blowing out music at their top capacity. More often than not, Heichal Shlomo feels compelled to contribute its own brand of noise and the resulting din leaves one no alternative but to leave town on such occasions.

Not content with this, the Town Fathers have seen fit to instal the Fun Fair in the same place, so that the ear-splitting noise which one had to endure only occasionally has now become a daily torture. Is it too much to ask for a little quiet when one comes back from work and wants to rest and perhaps spend an hour over a book? Is there no one in this country who feels it his duty to see that this inexpensive request is granted?

Yours, etc.,
"EXASPERATED CITIZEN"
(Name and address supplied)
Jerusalem, July 2.

Mayor Agron writes:

It is a saddening thought that there is no pleasure without pain. The Luna Park, which the Jerusalem Municipality did everything it could to bring to Jerusalem, gave pleasure to some 80,000 people of the city, who paid admission to see and enjoy the fun fair. One can only regret that the enjoyment of the many should have proved a nuisance to the comparatively few. There are, of course, provisions in the City's by-laws against excessive noise, and these regulations will be had in mind when licences are issued in the future to the promoters of such places of amusement as the Luna Park.

I also feel that if the Heichal Shlomo authorities were approached on the subject, they would do whatever is possible to reduce the volume of the loudspeakers to a feasible minimum.

Jerusalem, July 17.

JEW FROM PLONSK

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Miss Rina Francis, in her letter on the review of the book "Exodus" (your issue of today) says: "the Sabra accepts a challenge and struggles to win, while the ghetto Jew accepts his fate and does nothing to change his destiny."

Has Miss Francis ever heard by chance about a ghetto Jew from Plonsk whose name was David Green and is now Ben-Gurion? Or about a ghetto Jew from Walkowisk whose name was Eliahu Golomb and who founded the "Hagana"? Or about a ghetto Jew from Odessa, named Jacob Dostrowsky, who is now Dori and was our first Chief of Staff? Where would all the proud *sabras* be without these men? Would they ever have been born?

Yours, etc.
ELIEZER NETIVI
Ramat Remez, July 17.

IDIOMS FROM BIBLE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Leon Uris is right and his harsh critic wrong about *sabras* spouting Biblical quotes. I am always amazed at the idioms drawn from Tanach in the speech of my children. For instance, when my daughter came home later than expected, and I asked her why she hadn't stayed the whole night with the "gang," she retorted: "Because every ox knows its crib and every ass its master's bin." This is such a normal way of expression in Israel that we give it no more ear than the hackneyed "Ma Pit'om?" It is however, an indication of true absorption in Jewish culture.

Yours, etc.
MOLLY BAR-DAVID
Savyon, July 17.

'DIG' AT SUCCOTH

A 15-MAN Dutch archaeological expedition will leave for Jordan this autumn to carry out excavations at ancient Succoth, the present Tel Deir Ala, in the Jordan valley.

The expedition is sponsored by the Theological Faculty of the University of Leyden, and will be led by Dr. H.J. Franken, a theologian by training, who participated in several excavation seasons of the British School of Archaeology at Jericho in recent years. The expedition also includes a photographer and an architect but most of the other members are theology students.

The expedition, financed by the Netherlands Foundation for Pure Scientific Research (Z.W.O.), is the first Dutch archaeological mission of this size to the Middle East, where the only previous independent Dutch archaeological expedition was a three-man one at Abu Roash, in Lower Egypt.

H.B.

PEN FRIENDS

EDWARD DIX, 55, Brisbane Road, Tilington Estate, Stafford, England, wishes to correspond with a student in an Israel Commercial or Technical Institution. His especial interests are DX-ing, shorthand, typewriting and business methods.

Akaba Makes Slow Headway

Arab Turmoil Hits Jordan's Solitary Port

By MEIR BEN-DOV

AKABA celebrates two anniversaries this month: two years since the last British troops left under the Anglo-Jordanian agreement in 1957, and one year since the British came back during the Anglo-American intervention in the Middle East, following the Iraqi revolution.

As a result of the aftermath of that revolution, which virtually isolated Jordan in the Arab world, Hussein's trade routes through Syria have been seriously affected, forcing the Jordanians to depend ever more heavily on their only direct outlet to the sea: Akaba. To safeguard fuel supplies which previously came from Lebanese refineries in Sidon, a 12-tank oil farm has been built during the last year at Akaba with a storage capacity of around 30,000 tons and modern discharge facilities where tankers from the Persian Gulf can tie up. The oil terminal has now been completed for three months and tankers have called there occasionally, but the traffic of Amman-bound road-tankers is not so great as it was a year ago, when fuel was discharged direct from British and American tankers to waiting trucks: presumably the Jordanians again manage to obtain the bulk of their needs through Syria, and the tank farm and elaborate installations are required only as a safeguard against the interruption of these supplies.

The volume of dry cargo arriving through Akaba is also considerably lower than during the peak of last August, when a dozen ships were often awaiting their turn to discharge. Two or three ships of about 6,000 tons are the usual complement of Akaba harbour today. Most of them fly Greek or German flags. The cargoes come from the U.S., Britain and Germany. The vessels must still anchor in the roadsteads and discharge into lighters. To make up for lack of space in the old harbour area, which looks heavily overcrowded, some of the camps at one time occupied by British troops have been cleaned up and are now serving as storage dumps for huge piles of bagged grain. In the small port area itself lumber, pipes, cement and crated goods are stacked. The flow of war *materiel*, which reached vast proportions last year, just before and just after the British landing, has now been slowed to a trickle. Bulk phosphate exports are still loaded from the old phosphate sheds by lighter, throwing up large clouds of white dust.

Gradual Development

The new harbour is meanwhile nearing completion. On the shore are two parabolic storage sheds for potash, each of 10,000-ton capacity approximately. Mechanical handling equipment can lift the bulk mineral straight out of the arriving lorries and pile it in the storage sheds, from which it is eventually carried by a second conveyor system to a high tower perched on a piled jetty far out in deep water, to be discharged straight into the holds of waiting ships. A deep water quay is being built alongside the phosphate sheds, and a number of large storage sheds are going up on the dockside further back.

Akaba town is gradually expanding under the impact of its sudden importance, though not with the same forced pace as Eilat. A number of internal roads have been newly asphalted, open spaces cleaned up, new private houses built of cement-blocks and plaster — each house traditionally styled, with a high wall enclosing the inner courtyard. Second stories have recently been added to a number of houses in the centre of Akaba, and there is a new development towards giving the new buildings a certain minimum of "architectural treatment."

Fear of Beduin

Beduin come and go in Akaba. There are always clusters of dark goats-hair tents, some almost right in the town centre. The sandy beach is popular on summer afternoons, and the Akabans, who seem to be good swimmers, cluster around the floating diving board anchored well out to sea. Naturally only men and youths swim from the beaches, and not women.

The Jordanians seem to fear raids and ambushes by Beduin and smugglers more than the Israelis do. The entrance to Akaba is carefully guarded and each vehicle going either way must submit for inspection at the check-post. The trucks prefer to travel in convoy on the long dusty road to Amman, with its steep gradients and sharp bends. In daylight the vehicles can be discerned from Eilat as they throw up clouds of dust; at night their headlights twinkle as they descend from the mountains of Edom. Only recently it was announced that a British firm of engineers is to construct a modern highway from Jordan's capital to her only port.

FOOTNOTE: Last March, on the very day that Eilat was granted municipal status on the occasion of her 10th anniversary and speaker after speaker promised a magnificent future to the proud Eilatis, a delegation of Akaba notables protested against the Government's decision to develope Akaba. "We prefer our town the way it has always been," declared the citizens.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

Aid for Under-Privileged

Davar (Histadrut), congratulating the Government and particularly the Minister of Labour for their initiative in introducing the Family Allowance Bill, expresses the hope that the Knesset will speed up discussion so that it goes into effect without delay this year.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) points out that the Bill is more than a negligible start toward the realization of social justice. Those who delude themselves into believing that the integration of the exiles should be left to "natural selection" where the strong will find themselves part of the settled community while the rest remain on the fringe are only taking a leaf from the classical countries of immigration where private initiative reigns supreme and class differentiation persists. Israel does not admit such a social setup.

Hamodia (World Aguda) writes that its party has consistently campaigned for improvements in the lot of large families. Over 90 per cent who will enjoy the benefits of this new law are new immigrants from the oriental communities and North Africa and the grants will help allay feelings of discrimination and bitterness.

Generalizations and exaggerated theorizing, writes Hatzofe (National Religious), cannot help to normalize the situation and the most urgent need now is a balanced and energetic policy to eliminate the causes of the grievances that sparked the Migdal Ha'emek and Beersheba disorders. This should be accompanied by maximum restraint on the part of all individuals and groups, who should refrain from exploiting tension for propaganda purposes.

Herut notes that the conclusion of the pipeline agreement was supposed to have been kept secret, and that the Government's motive in making the deal public was only to enhance Mapai's waning prestige.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) charges that Mr. Ben-Gurion fell out with his Labour partners not on the alleged ground of "defection from collective responsibility" but out of a desire to tie up with the General Zionists, on foreign policy aims and constituency elections.

Moslem Lands Squeeze Out Jews

NEW YORK (W.J.A). — As a result of persecution, more than 200,000 Jews have been driven from Iraq, Egypt and Syria in the past 2½ years, whilst 100,000 more have fled other Arab lands, including Yemen and Libya. This is disclosed in a survey by Dr. Nehemiah Robinson, of the World Jewish Congress.

The study shows that the former community of about 100,000 Jews in what is now the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) has been reduced to 15,000-20,000. Substantial reductions are noted in other parts of the Moslem world.

Considerable Jewish communities such as Morocco and Tunisia are "struggling to maintain their institutions and identity."

In the Middle East, the only country which has not practised substantial discrimination is Lebanon, the survey reports. The number of Jews in that country has increased from 3,500 in 1933 to 10,000 at present, chiefly owing to the exodus of several thousand Jews from Syria.

CYPRUS

There will shortly commence in Cyprus a programme of sale of surplus War Department buildings, structures and associated materials, on the basis of demolition and removal of salvageable assets. Any person wishing to be included on the distribution lists for future tenders should forward his name and particulars to the Directorate of Lands, General Headquarters Middle East Land Forces, British Forces Post Office 53, Cyprus. *(Advt.)*



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YELLOW FEVER

By Ephraim Kishon



THERE were four of us on the balcony: Dr. Birnboim, Engineer Glueck, Benzion Ziegler the publicist, and my modest self. Dusk was descending on amethyst-coloured wings, the sun had vanished into the sea off Gordon Street and the Yarkon fumes had not yet risen. The conversation was proceeding at a lively clip. What do four men on a balcony talk about when there is not a woman around?

"If the summit conference does not come off"—Engineer Glueck opined—"there'll again be talk about a world war this year."

"Don't be ridiculous"—thus Dr. Birnboim, "the Russians have 200 H-bombs in readiness."

"It is not so," said I—"only 160."

Benzion Ziegler, who so far had only listened, his eyebrows raised a fraction of an inch, now lighted a cigarette with measured movements.

"All right"—he remarked, "and what about China?"

"Well, what about it?"

"Gentlemen"—the publicist raised his voice, "every thinking person must realise that humanity's future depends on only one thing: what are the Chinese doing?"

"And what are they doing?"

"I don't know, and I'm not trying to guess. I only know that China's population numbers six hundred and fifty million."

"Quite a lot, isn't it?"

"Just to give you an idea"—the publicist tongue-lashed us—"if six hundred and fifty million Chinese sat on each other's shoulder, they'd reach the sun!"

"Nonsense!"—Dr. Birnboim scoffed. "They'd be burned to a crisp half-way up."

"No, no"—retorted Glueck. "You have no idea how well-disciplined they are..."

Before our minds' eyes there appeared the obelisk of 650,000,000 Chinese reaching for the stars and this caused us a terrific inferiority complex.

"China has a hundred million soldiers"—Ziegler rubbed salt into our wounds — "just imagine a hundred million soldiers passing a review on Independence Day..."

After quick mental reckoning, we found that they would pass for a whole year in front of the massed notables on the reviewing stand, which means that no sooner would the march-past end but it would have to start all over again, and so on, endlessly, for ever and ever, Horrible. Black despair gripped us.

The idea of an everlasting military parade turned our minds to arms, to the arms deal, to Adenauer...

"Adenauer?" — the publicist sneered. "If China would order just one Uzi submachine gun for each of its soldiers..."

Our mouths watered. A hundred million Uzis! Say we'd make only ten pounds on each Uzi... or even five... all right... 3.50...

"Perhaps we ought to contact the Chinese" — I suggested, but Ziegler silenced me with a scornful glance.

"Sure, they need our favours!"—he guffawed. "They can set up as many mammoth factories as they want, while we have to crawl on our bellies each year for a lousy few million dollars. Not the Chinese! Now, if each Chinese gave us only one dollar, we'd pocket $650m..."

"Why couldn't each Chinese pay ten dollars?!" Then we would have not less than... than... that sum could really be expressed only in light years.

The Yarkon returned us to stark reality by loosening its 650,000,000 mosquitoes on us.

"Away" — we told them, "Away! Off with you to China!" Really, if each mosquito would bite but one Chinese...

We felt the yellow fever overpowering us.

"Lets talk about the elections"—I proposed. "In my opinion..."

My political expose petered out.

But Birnboim took over:

"Two million Jews have seventeen parties"—thus, "so six hundred and fifty million Chinese ought to have 5,525 parties..."

We started trembling all over. Damn it, how lucky those Chinese are that they are not here. On the other hand, six hundred and fifty million Jews should not be sneezed at either! They would definitely constitute an international factor. We would settle them in the Negev.

I happened to look at my friends and almost went Mrs. Lot's way. Their faces had taken on a yellowish tinge and Benzion Ziegler's eyes had begun to slant.

"Excuse me," I rose from my seat. "I have to hurry, otherwise I'll miss my bus..."

Instinctively, we looked at the publicist. He did not fail our expectations:

"If each Chinese would miss his bus by only one minute, we'd perhaps write 1949 today... If they were 15 minutes late..."

Glueck was the first to jump on him; then Dr. Birnboim threw himself on the publicist. I kicked him from behind.

"What's this?" — Ziegler fought in our iron grip. "Are you crazy?"

"Just think of it"—I roared, "if six hundred and fifty million Chinese kicked you..."

"More" — Benzion Ziegler breathed with what strength was left in him. "We've been talking for an hour, in the meantime another hundred thousand have been born..."

Shouting hoarsely, we vaulted over the balcony railing. That night I could not sleep a wink. I started counting in bed and by dawn had reached 371,008,006. I didn't even get up. What's the use?

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Caretaker Government

SIXTEEN days had passed since Prime Minister Ben-Gurion had submitted his resignation to the President when Mr. Ben-Gurion was instructed this week by Mr. Ben-Zvi to continue in office as the head of a caretaker government in its present constitution until after the elections in November.

Both the President and the Prime Minister were officially on vacation at seaside villages last Tuesday morning when Mr. Ben-Gurion, accompanied by his military aide, Aluf-Mishne Haim Ben-David, drove down to Mr. Ben-Zvi's summer cottage to inform the President that he had been unable to form a new Government to replace the one that had resigned.

The National Religious Party and the General Zionists had declined to support a proposed minority Government comprising Mapai, the Progressives and politically unaffiliated experts who would have been invited to take over the portfolios of the present Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam ministers.

Mr. Ben-Gurion then wrote to the President that although the two opposition parties which he had consulted had not contested his argument that the four ministers who had broken their pledges on collective responsibility over the export of arms to Germany should leave the Government, both had expressed their unwillingness to vote for any change in government before the elections. In conclusion Mr. Ben-Gurion wrote that as it was his duty under the law to continue with this Government until a new one was set up, he would carry out all the duties incumbent on him as Prime Minister and Minister of Defence despite the moral and emotional difficulties this involved.

In view of the fact that the Third Knesset will shortly conclude its session, the President decided not to charge another Knesset member with the formation of a new Cabinet, and in accordance with the Transition Law of 1949, often referred to as our "Small Constitution," he informed the Prime Minister that he and all members of the outgoing Government would have to continue in office as a caretaker government. At the same time this provided a face-saver for Mr. Ben-Gurion who obviously had not meant (when he told the Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam Ministers three weeks ago that it was the last time he'd sit with them) that it was he who was abdicating, but rather that they were expected to quit. Since the four "rebels" had, however, remained seated, he would obviously be defeating his own purpose by continuing to boycott them.

Chain Reaction

NO sooner had the aftermath of Haifa's Wadi Salib demonstrations quietened down and the Government-appointed inquiry committee been constituted than the country was again alarmed on Sunday and Monday by new outbreaks of violence in Migdal Ha'emek, a new immigrant settlement near Haifa, and in Beersheba, the capital of the Negev.

While the Wadi Salib disorders were set off by the unjustified shooting of a drunkard by a police patrol, and the 28 Migdal Ha'emek demonstrators were protesting against work norms which they claimed were too high, the Beersheba riots were completely unprovoked and organized by known criminal elements.

The first question in everybody's mind was whether the three violent demonstrations were mere coincidence or whether there was an insidious hand behind them. That the Beersheba disorders were definitely organized by certain criminal elements became immediately apparent from the hit-and-run method which the rioters used in smashing the main street's shop windows. But was the organization only local or was there any link with the other incidents in Haifa and Migdal Ha'emek?

The police seem to have certain suspicions, but it was still premature to name any particular group or political organization. The Inspector-General, Mr. Yosef Nahmias, thought that the pre-election atmosphere and speeches might also be regarded as contributing factors.

The extremist political parties, such as Herut and the Communists, appeared reluctant to take a clear stand on the incidents. Completely condemning them would mean lining up with the Government, but endorsing the riots in one way or another would cast strong suspicion on their responsibility for inciting them. All other parties were clearly dissociating themselves.

It was clear to all that it was the communal background and strong feelings of discrimination on the part of certain new-immigrant communities, mainly from North Africa, that were at the root of the disorders. But at the same time there was little doubt that these feelings of unrest had been exploited by irresponsible elements. Whether these were only local people or whether there was an overall country-wide scheme to set off a chain of violence was now the main concern of the police investigators.

The police were determined to stop any further rioting by swift action, and perhaps certain preventive measures may still have to be taken. On Wednesday the Minister of Police, Mr. Bechor Shitrit, made a statement in the Knesset on behalf of the Government, after the President had accepted the Government's view not to hold a debate on the statement. (The Cabinet had met in extraordinary session on Tuesday and had instructed the police to take all possible steps to prevent any recurrence of disorder.) Last week's Knesset discussion on Wadi Salib seemed to have only added oil to the fire; and the decision not to make the disorders the topic of a political debate was intended to help dampen feelings.

Despite the seriousness of the incidents, one should not distort them out of proportion, the Police Inspector-General said, taking into account that in no case had there been severe damage to life or property. In all three places there were signs of remorse on the part of most of the demonstrators, some of them even proposing to assist the police against any further outbreaks. Communal leaders condemned the rioters, and in Jerusalem the North African Community Association had even to be persuaded by the police not to stage a public rally against the disorders.

First reactions pointed to the possibility that the three incidents had brought to a head the public ferment, which would call attention to the urgent need for more education, vocational training and better housing.

THE PRESENT CABINET was to continue as a caretaker government until the general elections.

NEW COMMUNAL DISORDERS erupted at Migdal Ha'emek and Beersheba as police investigated possible incitement.

A 49-YEAR CONCESSION for a 16-inch Eilat-Haifa pipeline was granted to a group of foreign investors headed by Edmond Rothschild.

A IL1,600M. DEVELOPMENT PLAN designed to cut Israel's trade deficit to $115m. by 1965 was published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ALLOWANCES FOR FAMILIES with four children and more were submitted in a bill that passed its first reading in the Knesset.

TWO ISRAEL GROUPS joined in the Nijmegen March as **HAPOEL ATHLETES AND HOOPSTERS** scored victories in Poland and Austria.

The President and the Prime Minister, both on vacation, meet at the former's weekend cottage when Mr. Ben-Zvi charged Mr. Ben-Gurion with heading a caretaker government.

Photo by Gillon

Violence Again

MIGDAL Ha'emek, overlooking the Haifa-Nazareth road, is the home of 3,500 immigrants from 12 countries, mostly from North Africa. There are about 900 breadwinners, nearly 350 of whom have to share some 260 jobs provided by relief work projects. Afforestation is the principal relief work, norms for which have been set by the Agricultural Workers Union. The daily quota requires up to six hours of work—many manage it in four. Still, one of the teams thus employed considered the demands were too high. Incited by eight known troublemakers, all the 28 people in the team went to the Jewish Agency offices in Haifa to protest. The protest became a riot and 15 people were arrested. When the news reached Migdal Ha'emek, the community was in an uproar.

But the next day spokesmen for the accused begged forgiveness for their action in court, and when Haifa's Chief Magistrate, Mrs. M. Starkman, told them that she would release them if they undertook to keep the peace, one bent down to kiss her feet. All 28 demonstrators asked to be reinstated at work, and on Wednesday all of them were back on the job, working the norms they had protested only some days earlier. The J.N.F. promised to reconsider the norms for physically handicapped workers, and life returned to normal in Migdal Ha'emek.

Still, the basic problems remained unsolved. There were close to 100 unemployed a day in Migdal Ha'emek, and most of them were members of the North African community, which is largely devoid of skills. New industries are to be set up shortly in the vicinity and when the 500 dunams of vineyards and hundreds of dunams of carob trees which are part of the afforestation project bear fruit, the unemployment problem may be closer to its solution. But settlers have to be trained for their new jobs and as long as there is no new economic development, permanent social workers who are prepared to remain in the village will have to fill in the social gap left by the 214 families, most of them immigrants from Europe, who have left Migdal Ha'emek in the past two years, finding it easier to establish themselves elsewhere than their neighbours from Asian and African countries.

Beersheba was different. There the rioters were led by such characters as Ben-Gigi, an admitted procurer and underworld figure. The police and other local institutions had previously tried to rehabilitate him and even obtained a IL500 loan for him for this purpose; but there are easier ways of making money than just going out and working. There is almost no unemployment in Beersheba, and the members of the North African community are also fully employed in industry in and around the town. But here too, due to lack of training, they progress slowly toward better jobs. The nature of the riots was different but the roots of the problem are very similar in Wadi Salib, Migdal Ha'emek, Beersheba—and other settlements which have not made headlines because their inhabitants have shown more patience, understanding and restraint.

Army Rule

ISRAEL'S 220,000 Arabs are in a peculiar position. Most of them want to be considered loyal citizens of the State, but at the same time part of their families live just across the border in countries which have not ceased to show their hostility towards Israel. Their integration progress is therefore slow.

Ever since the War of Independence security considerations have made it necessary to maintain Military Government in Israel's Arab-populated areas. Still, during the first decade the country's Arab population rose from 120,000 to almost 220,000, as members of Israel families who had fled across the border were readmitted.

From time to time the Government has made it a point to examine military rule and try to introduce certain relaxations. In March, 1958, a special Ministerial Committee was appointed to see how this could be done. It held hearings in the centres of Arab population and also consulted with the Defence Ministry, which itself proposed to enable most Arab residents to travel to most parts of the country in the daytime.

The committee comprised all the coalition partners, and during the course of the discussions the divergent opinions of the various parties soon influenced the recommendations of their members. The Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda of Ahdut Ha'avoda, and the Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai of Mapam, proposed the complete abolition of the Military Government. The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen of the Progressives, at first wanted abolition for a year's trial period only. The two members of Mapai, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. Luz, and the Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitrit, upheld the Defence Ministry's proposals, which seemed to them to meet the Arabs' main demands and the security considerations.

The extreme recommendation of abolition and the more moderate approach of far-reaching travel relaxations might have found a compromise solution within the Cabinet were it not for the coalition crisis which freed the Ministers from collective responsibility. Mapam was first to take the issue to the Knesset, where it submitted a draft bill calling for the abolition of Military Rule which it has advocated in the Cabinet for years. Within the committee the Progressives joined the left-wing parties in their demand for abolition not just for a trial period, but on a permanent basis. All three parties wanted this to go into effect on October 1, a month before the elections.

However, the abolition proposal does not appear to stand a chance of passage in the present Knesset. Although both the General Zionists and the National Religious Party have already submitted a private member's bill calling for the revocation of the Emergency Regulations (1945) which are the legal basis of Military Government, they want it to take effect on February 28, 1960, i.e. after the elections.

Lifeline

THE Eilat-Haifa oil line, whose existence was hitherto hardly known to the public, made headlines when Edmond Rothschild signed an agreement giving Tri-Continental Pipelines Ltd. a 49-year concession on the pipeline, in which the foreign company undertook to invest $24m.

The $24m. are to cover $12m. already spent by the Government for the 16-inch Haifa-Beersheba line, an additional $8m. needed for the replacement of the existing eight-inch Beersheba-Eilat line by a new 16-inch line, and $4m. for the 49-year concession. The investment also covers the construction of pumping installations which will give the line an annual capacity of 1,700,000 tons by July 1, 1960, when the Government is to turn it over to the company, as well as construction of additional pumping installations which will boost the line's capacity to 2,900,000 tons by March 1961. Additional investments by the owners of the concession may increase future total capacity to 5,800,000 tons per year.

The Government guarantees a minimum local consumption of 1,500,000 tons of oil for the first 15 years at transportation rates yielding a net income of eight per cent on the investment per year, thus repaying the entire investment within this period.

The new agreement, assured of support in the Knesset by all the parties except the Communists, is an important step towards the realization of a project that was unable to attract foreign investors less than three years ago when Israel had suggested the construction of an alternative large-diameter pipe from Eilat to Haifa to serve as a lifeline for oil consumers in the Mediterranean and help European purchasers forestall attempts at blackmail by Nasser in the Canal.

Foreign investors hesitated and Israel went ahead with the construction of a small eight-inch line for her own oil supplies. The precedent was set and foreign investors who also have vast interests in international oil companies have now joined in a project that may have far-reaching political results for Israel. No sooner was the 16-inch pipeline concession signed than projects of a future 32-inch line were mooted.

New Plan

SUCH heavy foreign investment in the oil line may also serve as an indication of faith in Israel's economy and throws a more realistic light on the IL1,600m. industrial development five-year plan published this week by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

According to the Ministry's estimates implementation of the plan would cut Israel's trade gap from $334m. in 1958 to $115m. in 1965. The forecast of industrial development is based on a population of 2,500,000 in 1965 and a rise of 15 per cent in the country's consumption in the next five years against the 45 per cent by which it had risen in the past nine.

Foreign investors should provide IL900m. of the necessary IL1,800m. for the development of industry, while IL500m. would come from Government budgets and an additional IL200m. from local banks and financial institutions. Large-scale foreign investment is a new feature in Israel's economy, which is being actively fostered and encouraged, especially by the Ministers of Finance and of Commerce and Industry.

The Answer to Arab Hostility



WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT THE SUEZ BLOCKADE

By Moshe Dayan

THE name Inge Toft will certainly not be graven in the history of Israel as the symbol of an important event, for it is not to be supposed that the name will ever become linked with action of much interest. The struggle over the Suez passage of the Danish ship, chartered by Israel to convey goods to the Far East, is prosaic. But sometimes it is just a prosaic struggle that shows up the essential problems, the precise area within which the sides must manoeuvre. For this reason it seems to me most important to examine what possibilities of action are open to us in this matter.

In some respects the question is simpler than other problems connected with our foreign policy. There are no internal differences concerning the purpose of this struggle—freedom of passage through the Suez Canal for Israel, nor yet over the justice of our claim. That is the difference between this problem and such others as reprisal actions, the question of the Arab refugees, and much else. In this case the only point on which there can be any difference of opinion is that of the means to be employed to achieve our aim.

Nor are the differences wide even in the matter of these means. Up to now nobody has demanded that Israel should start a war against Egypt in order to obtain passage through Suez —not even the leaders of Herut. On the contrary, if I am not mistaken, a Herut spokesman has declared specifically that his party does not consider that Israel should go to war against Egypt over this issue.

Foggy Slogans

But although these three points are clear, namely our aim—the passage through the Canal — recognition of our rights in this matter, and the limits set to our actions, viz. that we will not wage war, we continue consciously and unconsciously to indulge ourselves in foggy and mistaken slogans. Some people proclaim that the matter of the Inge Toft is a test for American policy; others announce categorically that Israel will not accept some proposal put forward by Mr. Hammarskjold, or will not agree to some practice employed by Nasser.

It is just as well that we should realize that the question of whether we shall accept some arrangement or other or reject it will not be settled by what we say in reply to either Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals or Nasser's practices. Even if we reject the proposals in the sharpest possible words, but in fact act in accordance with their terms, we shall still have accepted them, if under protest. Anyone who says that we will not accept a particular arrangement must say also what we should do in order to enforce a different arrangement. Not to agree and to do nothing is no different to agreement. To do nothing is also a form of action: the effect of doing nothing is that we accept the present situation.

Objects of Diplomacy

The term "taking diplomatic steps" is also liable to obscure more than it explains if we do not stop to consider just what are its objective limits of achievement.

States that maintain normal relations can no doubt obtain important concessions from each other even without employing or threatening to employ force, without economic or military pressure or the offer of a *quid pro quo*, that is to say, the argument that "if you will not accede to my request today I shall not accede to yours tomorrow when you need my help" (such as a vote in the U.N., for instance). Such states would without doubt also be interested simply in preserving their good name with each other.

But there is no such relationship at present between Egypt and Israel. Just the opposite, in fact. Both internally and from the point of view of her leading position among the other Arab states, the more hostility Egypt shows to Israel the greater the support she may expect to receive from the Arabs.

I do not believe that we can obtain any concessions from Egypt by diplomatic means, or at least not unless the Egyptians know that we are in a position to obtain such a concession even without their agreement. In such a case, if the Egyptians thought that we could force them to accept our demands, they might prefer to yield as the result of political negotiations, either directly or through an intermediary.

In the present situation it seems to me that the concessions that we can obtain from Egypt by political means are conditioned and limited by our capacity to obtain the same concessions without the agreement of the Egyptian government, by means of economic or military pressure. Where we cannot, or else are not prepared, to employ forcible means, and the Egyptians are aware of this fact, there is also no chance of an agreement through diplomatic channels. This must apply also to the question of passage through the Suez Canal.

Others' Interests

Diplomacy is sometimes taken to include the seeking of support from other countries, and urging them to exercise pressure to enable us to obtain our aims. In the matter of passage through the Suez Canal the rest of the world has a direct interest, and their demand in this respect is not merely support of our request but, primarily, defence of their own interests. Despite this, and because of it, the various nations will consider their possible actions within the framework of their entire relationship with Nasser, and each will act in accordance with its own balance of claims and counter-claims upon the present regime in Egypt.

As far as consideration of our own future actions is concerned we may assume that the nations interested in freedom of passage through the Canal will make some efforts in this direction; but should Egypt persist in her refusal to accept their demands, the nations will not compel her to give us the free passage that we seek.

Military Operations

In the case under discussion military operations could be of two kinds. One of these could be aimed at the occupation of the Sinai peninsula with a view to reaching the Canal and occupying its eastern bank, and by that means turning the Suez Canal into a waterway controlled by two different countries on both its banks.



The Inge Toft, prior to sailing from Haifa.

This method is available only in theory. A territorial change of this kind can be carried out only as part of a world-wide policy seeking to change the political structure of the area, and when conditions are suitable. It is not worth discussing this scheme at greater length, and no such proposal is being put forward by any one of the political parties in Israel.

The second possible method of approach would be to follow in the footsteps of Egypt, which robs Israel goods and confiscates our ships in disregard of the decisions of the appropriate international organizations. We could carry out reprisal acts of piracy and aim at Egyptian shipping (and perhaps not only shipping) at times and places convenient to ourselves.

I see no moral objections to such action, but in the present case it is doubtful whether it would help us to achieve our purpose. Even were we to disregard all other considerations — and they are many and varied — and suppose for a moment that we are engaged in mutual acts of piracy with Egypt, it is difficult to see how such a struggle could in the end gain us freedom of passage through Suez for our ships.

It is to be supposed on the other hand that the world powers would not watch such a situation quietly, but would take steps to end it. Actions of this type could therefore be carried out as reprisal measures, but they would not bring us freedom of passage through the Canal. If we can thus not take either military action or other effective steps to give us freedom of passage, we must realize that the Canal will be closed to us until there is some change in conditions, or unless the maritime nations interested in freedom of passage enforce our rights by their own means. But this is not the only conclusion to be drawn, nor yet the most important one. The closing of the Canal may not remain the last act of hostility to be carried out by the Arabs while there is peace; certainly it was not the first. And we must ask ourselves not only what we can do about the waterway, but also what should be our policy in face of this Arab policy of hostility.

Right Time and Place

It seems to me that we should return hostility for hostility. Egypt should know that as long as she maintains this policy of hostility towards us we shall seek and find the right time and occasion to strike back. We should pursue a policy that would make it harder for countries hostile to us to employ active enmity against us, and that would force them to reconsider the road they have chosen and weigh whether they are not likely to be the sufferers and to find themselves harmed by Israel if they choose to sharpen hostilities and inflict harm on us. Our alternative policy, that of defence, which says that we shall defend ourselves and strike back when we are attacked, permits our enemies to strike at us when they know that we have no means of striking back at that particular time and place. This defensive policy in effect encourages those circles in the Arab countries which press for active hostilities against Israel, and we should devise a policy that would restrain them as much as possible from choosing this path.

Egypt should be made aware that even if we cannot at the moment prevent the Suez Canal from being closed against us, we are yet quite capable of finding the right moment and of searching out her weak points, and that we will not hesitate to make use of such an opportunity. Even if we cannot bring about a complete reversal of her policy we can at least exact a high price for any attack on us, which would make hostile acts against Israel more difficult and tend to brake this process.

When I say that we must seek and find the right reason and the right time, I do not mean that we should provoke an occasion or fabricate an excuse. This must not be done, and if it were, it would not stand the test of practical policy. The real relationship, such as it is at present, offers two lines of approach. Either there can be a general desire to minimize differences, make concessions and move in the direction of a settlement of outstanding problems, or there can be the opposite, a pointing-up of differences and ignoring of agreements. In order to proceed towards peace, good will and cooperation on both sides are necessary, but in order to prevent agreement ill will on one side is enough. The second side is then left with no choice. If the Egyptians choose this policy of hostility then any other policy on our part will only make our position worse.

Both before and after the Sinai Campaign there were discussions on this subject

(Continued on Next Page)

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DEPARTURES: JULY 26 — JULY 31
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. July 26	0035	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris New York
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0945	EL AL	Rome
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1825	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. July 27	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1225	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
TUES. July 28	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0940	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1345	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
WED. July 29	0810	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1500	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, London, New York
	2350	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne or Tokyo
THURS. July 30	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1100	EL AL	Nicosia
	1140	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. July 31	0810	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1055	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt New York
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to
TUESDAY	July 28	JERUSALEM	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
THURS.	July 30	MARMARA	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Izmir, Istanbul

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The Middle East Scene — **By Amnon Bartur**



Preliminary work on the site of the Aswan High Dam.

Egypt's Seven Lean Years

THE celebrations which opened in Cairo on Wednesday evening to mark the seventh anniversary of the officers' *coup* of 1952 were the least eventful and exciting of such occasions. In contrast with the previous six years, the seventh year of the officers' rule had brought with it no outstanding political gain even remotely similar to those which had previously been made to coincide with the celebrations—the nationalization of the Suez Canal in 1956, "victory" over the foreign invader in 1957, and the merger with Syria and the fall of the Hashemite monarchy in Baghdad last year.

There were, to be sure, a few things to boast about; but instead of the resounding if easy victories over the foreigner and the unwanted neighbour, there was some concentration on home front achievements that belonged wholly to the future. The mockery of parliamentary democracy staged in the current dual elections to the National Union and the National Assembly was made to look like the last word in representative government, and the revised High Dam project, work on which is to start shortly, also featured prominently. In the celebrations there was also much talk about the so-called Nasser Plan for widening and deepening the Suez Canal.

Just Now Starting

The main theme of Nasser's propaganda these days—and the one most persistently developed on this particular anniversary — is that the real business of the 1952 revolution is starting only now. Nasser himself claimed recently that various pressures from abroad and the need to defend his country's independence and Arab national interests had prevented his regime from effecting the radical social changes which his movement had desired first and foremost. This is now the argument used to explain why the past seven years have been so lean, bringing about none of the promised reform or amelioration in the lot of the populace.

It is still a matter for history whether these foreign pressures had really prevented the new regime from taking up the job at hand, or whether the tensions were artificially created as a cover-up for its failure to do just this. Following the signing, in October, 1954, of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement under which Britain was to evacuate the Suez Canal, Colonel Nasser was asked at a press conference whether the agreement meant that he would now create a powerful Egyptian Army in the Canal base. General Abdul Hakim Amer, then Commander-in-Chief, replied that the expansion of the Egyptian Army *"must be limited to the need to develop Egypt socially and economically."* Within 10 months Nasser had mortgaged a good part of Egypt's foreign trade for large supplies of arms from the Eastern Bloc.

Crucial Problem

It would appear, therefore, that if the regime has now decided to come to grips with realities of the Egyptian situation, it is because it has been left with almost nothing to do in any other sphere, rather than because it is beginning to see the light. The fact is that the elimination of Western interests in Egypt herself and in most parts of the Arab world did not bring with it the easy gains which were to solve the social and economic problems of Egypt—Arab unity under Nasser, and the sharing of oil revenues with other Arab countries did not materialize.

Of course, Egypt's most crucial problem is that of population and the lack of cultivable land, which has not kept pace with demographic trends. In 1957 there were 10,000,000 more Egyptians than in 1922, and it is estimated that the population is now increasing at the rate of between 400,000 and 500,000 every year. This increase accounts for the fact that the people of Egypt have been getting poorer and poorer; it is calculated that real *per capita* income in 1951 was 39 per cent less than in 1913.

It is significant that this decline in the real wealth of the Egyptian should have taken place during the half century which saw the greatest advance in the control of Nile waters. Statistics show that only for a brief period, immediately after the building of the Aswan Dam in 1902, did the expansion of agriculture keep pace with the rate of population growth — which was itself much slower than. This means that even if the present plans for a High Dam south of Aswan come through fully, they will provide only a very partial solution to the problem.

Not So Grim

But the situation is not so grim, at least according to the calculations of the present regime. In planning the dam, the present administration believed that if within a decade it could make the extension of cultivation keep pace with the growth of population, the growth of industry would in the meantime have raised the standard of living and taken care of the rest. The overall increase in purchasing power, it is argued, would then stimulate further industrial development, and so on.

Now, seven years after the revolution, work on the High Dam is at last to start. It is estimated that the first stage of construction, which is to begin next December, will be completed by 1964.

Something is being done in the field of industrial development, too. It is an integral part of the High Dam project that the years preceding its conclusion should be utilized for the expansion of industry, which prior to 1952 was the most backward sector of the nation's economy. An Economic Development Organization was set up following the confiscation of British, French and Jewish firms after the Suez crisis, for the purpose of Egyptianizing those of the sequestered firms which the Government had decided to retain. Since its creation, the Organization has become an important factor in the State's control and direction of industrial investment. The Government's policy is now to encourage private investment in industry and fill any gaps with public funds.

The Future

No matter how much is said about the industrial revolution, however, and though there has been a noticeable increase in industrial production since 1952, the foundation of capital development in Egypt remains agriculture, and particularly cotton. With the grinding poverty of this economy, it would be too much to talk about the coming seven years as fat ones. On the other hand, no noticeable deterioration can be expected. As a foreign correspondent wrote some time ago: "The fundamental strength of Egypt's economy is its broad base of individual poverty. Nine out of ten Egyptians live today, as they have always done, at subsistence level; and when a man is already on his back it is difficult to knock him down."

Beersheba: After the Storm

By Philip Gillon
Jerusalem Post Correspondent



Relatives of arrested rioters remonstrate with Beersheba policemen.

TO a casual visitor to Beersheba on the evening after last Monday's riot it would seem that the slogan of Beersheba is "Business as Unusual." The pavements are packed with people of all ages, sexes and colours, all intermingled and talking to each other in Hebrew, eating ice cream and corn-on-the-cob, with *falafel* a long way behind in popular fancy. The crowd is thickest on the pavements outside the Kassit and the Dalia, the two restaurants near the entrance to the police station. At the station itself patrol cars filled with constables stand ready to dash off at a moment's notice, while other policemen on foot mingle with the crowd.

Second editions of an evening newspaper are snapped up eagerly, and people turn to look at the pictures of the riots of the evening before and to read the rehashed news—about Beersheba. As the Kol Yisrael signal reverberates over the external radio speaker outside Cafe Dalia the crowd rushes across to listen, the shushing and hushing making it difficult to hear the seven o'clock news. What news do they want to hear? Why, the news about Beersheba—keep quiet, won't you? But they're in Beersheba—don't they know what's going on in their own city? Shut up so a man can listen.

It becomes clear what the crowds are doing: Israelis are insatiable "rubbernecks" and they are all out to see the latest show. Many mothers, determined not to miss any of the fun, have brought their babies along with them. The weary girl at Kassit explains for the forty-thousandth time exactly how the two boys came and started the argument about change for half a pound which they hadn't given her.

"They worked it like an army action," some shrewd expert explains, "Everything was synchronized. While one group started here, others got going in the lower part of the town."

Obviously Planned

Since Kassit abuts the police station as the road turns into the western end of the main street, the rioters clearly did not hope, or even intend, to get away with any loot before the police came. The riot was obviously planned. If it was meant to be a demonstration to attract public attention to the position of the North African immigrants in Beersheba, then it certainly succeeded.

It is more difficult to find out exactly what these grievances are. Walking up and down the street in search of a recognizable and authoritative group that would outline complaints, you find that everybody talks Hebrew and dresses the same, that people of different complexions mix freely and chat with each other—as if they were all just Israelis. Two people talking French raise our hopes but they turn out to be tourists on their way back from Eilat.

Eventually we run down a group which admit suspiciously that they are North Africans, save for one of them who comes from Rehovot. They are all respectable citizens in good jobs.

Relief System

The grievances of the North Africans? The main one seems to be against the "relief work" system. How can people possibly live on 11, 12, 13 days' labour a month? The rates are too low. The administration of the Labour Exchange is such that it is humiliating to a man to go there to ask for work.

"Generally, why should it be considered alms to give a man work? He has to go out into the sun to do it, while the officials sit comfortably in their offices. They are only clerks who serve the people, and they are not doing anybody any favours. But work goes by 'protektsia'. In any other country there's work for anybody who wants it."

We mention that the secretary of the Ashkelon Labour Council claims that there is work in normal agriculture—a full month's work—but that the relief workers won't take it.

"Of course not—they've tried it before. And had to wait months for their wages, got them like they got the work—as a favour. And the work's far too hard for old men and sickly men."

"If the country couldn't find suitable work for the old and ailing we should have been told to leave them in Morocco," said a colleague.

"You don't find old people from Poland and Rumania going out to work in agriculture," said a third hotly. "Or on relief either after a few months. They get settled and receive better *shikunim* than our people also."

"Looking at it objectively," said another, "We know that there are questions of education. But knowing this doesn't help us. What's more, we see our youth growing up, and they are also going to be inferior to the *sabras*."

"Another thing that angers us," said the hot one, "is all this loose talk about our drinking arak and our girls being prostitutes. It seems that if it were cognac nobody would mind—there's something wicked about arak. And how many of us drink arak? I'd like the Committee of Enquiry to get figures of who drinks most in this country—they'll find that it's not the Moroccans.

'Moroccans in Israel'

"And they can give figures on prostitutes and criminals as well. All this talk makes us seem like something different and worse. It's not fair.

"When I first came here and I was asked where I came from I said 'Morocco' in all innocence. Then I discovered that that was a bad thing. I started to say 'France' till I realized that everybody knew that 'France' meant North Africa. Now I either say 'Morocco' softly, under my breath, as if I'm ashamed of it, or I say it loud and aggressively as if I'm ready to fight about it.

"We left Morocco because we were Jews, but we were never told that we would be Moroccans in Israel."

Another man puts all the blame on Menahem Begin. Begin has been stumping through the South making inflammatory speeches addressed specifically and openly at North African audiences. According to his simplified economics, he calculates by simple division that Mapai has received sufficient money from world Jewry to pay each immigrant family IL-28,000. He asks them if they have got their money, *shikun*, furniture, all that IL28,000 can buy? If not, where has the money gone?

"A lot of them are simple people," says the anti-Herutnik, "Such talk is very dangerous."

"Especially if they are on relief and given work as a favour and not a right," says the anti-Labour Agency man.

Dayan on Suez

(Continued from Page 1)

in Israel. Mapam more than any other party (except Maki) expressed the view that it was a mistake on Israel's part to embark on the campaign under the prevailing conditions. When those who reject the Sinai Campaign discuss it they claim that we suffered political harm because of the coordination that resulted between our actions and those of France and Britain, and which could be interpreted as meaning that Israel served as a tool or partner to imperialist nations and aims.

But in fact those who objected to Israel's action in Sinai in October 1956 conjointly in time and place with France and Britain had objected also to independent action by Israel in the years that preceded the Sinai Campaign, when the Red Sea was closed to our shipping.

But what was the alternative? To accept and swallow the exclusion of Israel shipping from the Red Sea. Had Israel followed the policy recommended by those who disapproved of the Sinai Campaign and who also object to independent action by Israel, then the Gulf of Eilat would be closed to us to this day.

Desire for Peace

Our desire for peace and its over-riding importance to us is axiomatic. We are all equally agreed that if we are attacked we must defend ourselves. The question is whether these two principles are sufficient to guide us in our foreign-and-security policy. Is not the feeling created, from the Arab point of view — and the purpose of their policy is to wipe out Israel—that by this policy Israel has created a gap in her security, and will not Arab leaders be led to suppose that, certainly, if they were to attack Tel Aviv, the Israel Army would carry the war back into Egypt, but that if they attack us in some spot at which we cannot fight back at the time, they will be able to do so without fear? Simply because Israel, pursuing her policy of peace, will not initiate an attack on them at some other time and in another place? Shall we really bring peace nearer by this policy, by a policy that permits our enemies to carry out hostilities against us at leisure, at a time convenient to them, without fear of reprisal at a time and in a place convenient to ourselves?

The Sinai Campaign gave us various things, but action of this kind cannot give us either security nor normal relations once and for all between neighbours. Security and mutual relations are based on policy, on completed actions and presumed actions. The lesson of Sinai will remain a lesson only if Egypt knows that the campaign was an expression of a policy, and that this policy has not changed. Egypt should know that any policy of increased hostilities against us will cause us to re-activate the policy which brought about the Sinai Campaign. The questions of what will happen if Tel Aviv is attacked, or whether we seek peace, do not cover the whole range of our relationship. Israel must also have a policy that will tend to prevent hostile actions against her, a policy that will demonstrate to Egypt that systematic hostility towards Israel will not be bolstered by a policy of peace on our side.

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Herzl Endorsed First Water Plan

By JOSEPH WENKERT

LETTERS brimming over with enthusiasm for Zionism and Eretz Yisrael, plans, calculations, maps and sketches for country-wide water, irrigation and electric and power projects drawn up by the Franco-Swiss engineer, Max Bourcart, are to be found in a special file in Dr. Herzl's private archives now housed in the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem. Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk and Mr. Simha Blass would no doubt smile on seeing these plans today, but there is no doubt whatever that they bear the earmark of vision, unbounded faith and boldness when viewed in the context of the period, the eve of the turn of the century.

A plan for a channel, as an alternative to the Suez Canal, from Haifa to the Jordan Valley and thence down to the Dead Sea and the Arava, was proposed as early as the 1880's by several Eglishmen, but Max Bourcart's was the most realistic for it was based on actual measurements taken by the engineer while on a visit to the country. Bourcart came to Zionism as a convert to Judaism via the Bible, and it was verses 6-11 in Chapter 47 of the Book of Ezekiel that fired his imagination. From the Prophet's words, Bourcart concluded that the level of the Dead Sea should be raised by some 100 metres to return it to what it was in the past. This could be accomplished by introducing into it large quantities of water, from rivers and from a canal connecting it with the Mediterranean, thus turning the Dead Sea into a Sea of Life and transforming the surrounding countryside into a health-giving summer resort.

An idea of how intensely such a prospect gripped Bourcart can be gathered from his letter to Herzl:

Since the Dead Sea is 394 metres below sea level, there is a drop from the Mediterranean) which, with the aid of turbines, can be exploited for generating enormous power able to raise water from the Kinneret to Jerusalem, illuminate the towns on the way and serve the needs of all kinds of industry. The Dead Sea will be enlarged thereby and the quality of its waters will improve so that fish could live in it.

Jerusalem's waste water was to be drained through the Kidron, or could perhaps be used for irrigation purposes.

"Equipped with this power and means of irrigation, Eretz Yisrael will quickly become a Paradise. I am trying to collect and collate some technical data in connection with this idea."

Water From Lebanon

The quantities of water to be introduced from the Mediterranean would be varied in accordance with the extent of evaporation in the Dead Sea, so as to avoid flooding. The channel was to be dug from Jaffa to the environs of Jericho and additional water for the Dead Sea was to be taken from the Litani, through a canal connecting it with the Hasbani.

In two other letters written in 1809, Bourcart reveals that he is collecting data, consulting specialists, seeking out new possible sites for waterfalls and calculating the energy they would produce. He cites the opinion of his brother, also an engineer and "a great friend of Zion," that the canal from the Mediterranean should be dug between Haifa and Kerak, south of the Kinneret, thus shortening its length by 50-75 kilometres. The drop would be less but it would be possible to introduce more water, part of which would evaporate in the Jordan's 100-kilometre course. The surplus sea water would flow in an almost horizontal pipe to Jericho, whence it would enter the Jordan and keep the Dead Sea's level from dropping.

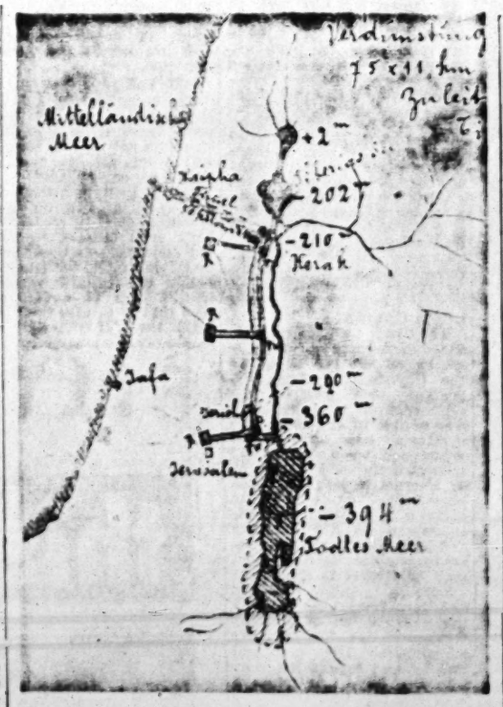
On November 22, 1899, Bourcart sent off his first report from this country, with precise details on the result of his survey of the levels and quantities of water in the Litani and Hasbani. "Everything is as I assumed between the two small 'seas.' Setting up installations should prove simple."

He did not overlook matters unconnected with his immediate objective and described not without a tinge of pity life in and around Tiberias as he saw it. "In your novel 'Altneuland' you may write without hesitation of Tiberias as a health resort, situated from the point of view of climate in the best possible spot." Nor do the Hula marshes escape his attention for he writes of "studies on the possibility of deepening the bed of the Jordan, thereby draining the lake to improve the region's health and convert large tracts into good arable soil."

General Plan

Bourcart left Eretz Yisrael in June 1900. He drew up his final plan, most likely at Herzl's behest, in February 1901. It was called "A General Plan for Water Power and the Irrigation of Eretz Yisrael projects." In it, Bourcart notes that the plan was necessarily incomplete since his stay in the country had been too short to enable him to measure water-flow in different seasons.

Jerusalem takes first place in this plan, designed to solve the Holy City's water supply problem by connecting the triple spring near Rachel's Tomb with Solomon's Pools. But the canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea no longer appears feasible to Bourcart, who fears that it may bring damage to the turbines and likewise envisages a great danger in the enormous quantities of salt that would find their way into the Dead Sea. "The estimated flow of 50 cubic metres per second, assuming it to contain 3.5% salt, would introduce into the Dead Sea at least 150 tons of salt in the course of 24 hours, a matter that gives cause for great concern. The plans should be dropped despite their advantages."



One of Bourcart's water maps.

Enriching The Jordan

As an alternative, Bourcart developed the idea of enriching the Jordan, especially with water from the Litani, proposing the construction of a ten-kilometre tunnel near El Khayyam to conduct the Litani's water to the Hasbani. Then he indicated smaller water and power sources to be exploited — the Yarmuk and its drop into the Jordan, the Jalud in the Beisan Valley, and Wadi Fara and the course of the Jordan to the Dead Sea. It seemed to him, from his study of the map, that by making use of the river's meanders, strong currents could be produced at certain points.

"This," he writes, "is what we shall get:

1. **The effective use of water gone to waste till now;**
2. **An increased quantity of water from its source to the Dead Sea;**
3. **Jordan water regulation through the control of the Litani current, in accordance with season and need;**
4. **Increase and regulation of water power;**
5. **Stabilization of the level of the Hula by means of dams;**
6. **Regulation of the flow of Kinneret water;**
7. **The elevation of the level of the Dead Sea by about 100 metres to the level of the Plains of Jericho, turning it into a living active sea abounding in fish . . . but we shall need a century for that."**

Then he proceeds to calculate the water flow and the power it wil produce, relying on measurements he took in November, 1899. He arrives at an estimate of 200,000 H.P. with the aid of a few waterfalls along the Jordan and he even notes the location of these. If the other rivers are exploited, a yield of 400,000 H.P. and more could be expected, he adds.

The addition of the water would help deepen the bed of the Jordan, which could then be used for transport and would exert a salutary influence on humidity and dewfall in the whole Valley. The Auja (Yarkon) is also brought into the picture. The cost of the turbines, generators and pipes is given in detail in the plan.

On describing the blessings that would accrue from his plan, Bourcart states that the surplus power generated by the waterfalls would suffice, in addition to contributing to the development of the Jordan Valley, for the development of the Beisan and Jezreel Valleys up to Haifa. In another section he even includes the coastal plain down to Gaza. The Negev is not included in this plan.

Herzl's Support

Herzl's support of Bourcart's plan was not fortuitous in the least. In the last three or four years of his life, he gave a lot of attention to everything connected with Eretz Yisrael and its development. The broad development plans in "Altneuland" were, for Herzl, a programme for the very near future, in his own lifetime:

"Many of the plans," he wrote in "Altneuland," "have already materialized; some of them we have had to drop. A few of them have been unprecedentedly successful, even more than we dared hope for. I do not mean to say that we have done something that has never been done before: American, English, German and French engineers have anticipated us. But in the East we were the first emissaries of this civilization . . . the forces of nature could not be altered in Altneuland any more than they could alter human nature. . . But with the aid of general civilization they were able better to understand the forces of nature and to exploit them."

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Miscellaneous

THE CENTRAL Committee of American Settlers in Israel is in desperate need of used clothes, shoes, furniture, rugs for the poor. Phone: Travis, 63799, 45 King George Ave., or Hildesheimer, 3129, Kiryat Shmuel, Jerusalem.

SINGER OF JUDAISM

By Simon Halkin

This extract from Professor Halkin's book "Modern Hebrew Literature" (Schocken, New York) is published to mark the 25th anniversary of the death of Haim Nahman Bialik which falls next Monday.



BIALIK

BIALIK is known as the poet of the National Renaissance. But few people seem to realize that he was not crowned with that title for celebrating the glories of Zion and the greater glories of those who took it upon themselves to "caress the dust of our land," to fertilize it with their tears and blood into the rich sod from which a rejuvenated Judaism must spring forth some day. In his own day, and even more so later on, Bialik guided thousands of Jews to Palestinian pioneering by singing the heart-breaking tragedy of the glory that was synagogal Judaism, rather than by writing paeans to the new Judaism yet unborn. Bialik, of course, was the singer of spiritual Judaism whose like Jewish literature had not known since the days of Judah ha-Levi. But the setting in which he visualized those Judaistic splendours was the synagogue in which the bereaved Shekhinah was completely bereaved. The Shekhinah already sheltered him under her broken wing when from time to time he peered orphanlike into the emptiness of a synagogue that but now had throbbed with traditional Jewish thought and feeling. The setting for his glorification of the eternal Jewish spirit was the sorrowful vacuousness of the Yeshivah from which he and thousands of his fellows had already fled and were fleeing to the shrines of new and alien gods. If Bialik inspired some of those fugitives to return to the fold by setting out to till the new soil of Jewish continuity in Palestine, it was not because he painted for them the beauties of Sharon and Carmel, as had done, however ineptly, some of the second-rate poets. Whether beautiful or not, Sharon and Carmel as the haven of refuge for crumbling historical Judaism suggested themselves to some readers of Bialik only because they felt more deeply than their fellows the pain of the bereaved Shekhinah, of the godliness of Israel forsaken in the headlong rush of Jews out of the ghetto.

Moreover, the poetry of those years had also fathomed the meaning of the tragedy of the homeless and persecuted Jews as fully as that tragedy was understood by the fathers of so-called political Zionism, such as Leon Pinsker and Theodor Herzl. The ominous hatred of the Jew which threatened Jewish existence physically produced some of the most masterful timely verse in modern Hebrew as well as some of its finest historical poems and ballads. It was in 1904—forty years before the destruction of six million Jews—that Bialik had cried out in the name of world Jewry, "To me the whole earth is one gallows!" Two years earlier a harmonious soul like Tchernichovsky, the most truly universal poet Hebrew literature has produced, depicted in the figure of a medieval Jew, a victim of the Crusades, the madness to which the bloody fury of Gentile hatred may drive the sanest and the most humane son of Israel. Conversely. Bialik, Tchernichovsky, Jacob Cohen and Zalman Shneur, repeatedly in those years portrayed heroic scenes and individual Jewish heroes by way of driving home the meaning of Jewish historical tenacity. Jewish physical heroism throughout the ages is one of the glorious subjects of the poetry of this period, which inspired much of the epic character of the Palestinian upbuilding of our age, known as Halutziut. Yet that heroic singing, too, did not stress the moral of the song. It seldom, if at all, explicitly called upon young Jews to emulate the heroism of their forebears by setting out to Eretz Israel, where such martyrdom could find the necessary conditions for its creative expression in this day and age. In fact, heroic Jewish history seems to have inspired the poetry of the period mainly because the poets looked in vain for Jews capable of living the only heroic life for them at that time—life in Palestine. It was only some twenty-five years later that Bialik discovered his "dead of the wilderness" resurrected in pioneering Eretz Israel.

Screen My Head Beneath Your Wing

By Haim Nahman Bialik

Be my mother, be my sister,
Screen my head beneath your wing,
And my prayers, by God unanswered,
To your bosom let me bring.

And at dusk, the hour of mercy,
Stoop, I'll whisper you the truth:
People talk of youth — what is it?
Where is it, my youth?

For my soul was burned by fire
From within, or far above;
People talk of love — where is it?
What is it, to love?

Stars were bright, but they deceived me;
Gone the dream I dreamed before;
Now my life has run to nothing —
Nothing more.

Be my mother, be my sister,
Screen my head beneath your wing,
And my prayers, by God unanswered,
To your bosom let me bring.

This translation is taken from "Orientations" by Sir Ronald Storrs (Ivor Nicholson & Watson Ltd., London, 1937). The author writes: "Bialik's **Hakhnasini** has often been translated, but never so well as in the version which Jabotinsky gave me in Jerusalem..."

Paranoia

THE UNSPEAKABLE SKIPTON. By Pamela Hansford Johnson. Macmillan, London, 1959. 246 pp. 15s.

MISS Johnson tells us in a short sentence by way of foreword that this book is a study in an artist's paranoia, and in another that "some of her sources" will be found in the life of Frederick Rolfe, alias Baron Corvo, who stirred the mud of Venice 50 years ago. In one way Skipton is entirely unlike that man of sinister appetites — he is emasculate, he "has loved only through his eyes." But in the sordidness of his shameful scrounging on acquaintances, in his baleful correspondence, in his streak of genius and many little touches, such as his fine handwriting and his finnicking cleanliness, he is like Rolfe.

The book is so superlatively well done, construction, writing, characterization, background — the dead, beautiful Belgian town of Bruges — everything is so *right* that one hesitates to carp. But truth compels me to say that, though in one way I enjoyed the book, as a critic must when once in a while he comes on perfect artisanship — yet in another I was glad when I had reached the pitiful end. Of course this is a tribute to Miss Johnson also — we feel so sorry for her unspeakable bounder that his discomfiture hits us where it hurts. But then we tell ourselves — this is madness. Is madness of whatever kind a suitable subject for a novel?

The story is soon told. Skipton, who has written one unsuccessful book, has been unable to place another and lives in dire poverty from hand to mouth in Bruges, meets a group of English and Australian tourists, also a Roman count. He condescends to showing them some sights of a nature unprintable in Israel, always alleging that he does it *contre coeur*, and pocketing his miserable commission. However, the tables are turned in the end and the poor beggar is swindled out of the one small sum he has got out of his publisher on advance, meant to keep him going. The details must be read.

The supporting characters are grotesques in their own way, at least enough so to balance Skipton. There is an odious Australian woman verse dramatist with her sly English bookseller husband, the one who looks through poor Skipton and is the means of his being robbed. There is an Italian singer, an elderly count who steals the miserable beggar's last pounds. Not to speak of local characters, partly of the most doubtful professions, and two ancient aristocrats constantly falling asleep in their crumbling mansion.

It is a comic book, the first of the kind that Miss Johnson has written, perhaps under the influence of her don-author husband, Sir Charles Snow. But it is at the same time a cruel book, even though it skilfully evokes our pity.

PAULA ARNOLD

B-G's Political Philosophy

By Sraya Shapiro

TOLDOT MILHEMET HAKOMEMIUT (The Story of the War of Liberation), compiled by the Historical Research Branch of the General Staff. Foreword by David Ben-Gurion. Ma'arakhot Publishing House, 1959. 394 pp.

WHILE the War of Independence is usually considered a turning point in Jewish history, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, in his 50-page foreword to this work, stresses that it was only a landmark on the road towards the Zionist ideal. A Jewish State itself is not a final goal, Mr. Ben-Gurion says. However, it is a necessary, even an indispensable, political form for making the Zionist ideal a reality. The War of Independence was fought to keep the State itself a reality.

The story of the war as told in this book is only slightly different from that published by the Historical Research Branch of the General Staff two years ago in the form of "Instruction Hints" to commanding officers. All except one of the maps are identical in the two editions. However, the present volume is printed on good quality paper, is attractively bound, and is profusely illustrated with photographs taken during the war. Reception has been so good that it was necessary to make three printings of the book between February and June this year. It is an invaluable reference book, and a pride for veterans of the war who can follow the fortunes of their battalions.

But the importance of the new edition for the general reader lies in Mr. Ben-Gurion's preface, in which he outlines his political philosophy, quoting extensively from his own writings and speeches. The intensity of purpose, the realism of proposed solutions, the preparedness to take risks in order to try and achieve the only possible and absolutely necessary goal, are characteristically "Ben-Gurionist."

But it is also characteristically Ben-Gurionist to give preferences — temporary preferences, if you wish — for actions to be taken in the struggle for the ultimate goal. Just before the November 1947 U.N. decision on the creation of a Jewish State, Mr. Ben-Gurion told members of the Va'ad Leumi in Jerusalem that he listed the "burning tasks" of the Yishuv as: (a) Security, (b) a Jewish State, (c) Jewish-Arab cooperation. It seems that he still lists the three in the same order of importance. His reason is very simple: a declaration of a state does not guarantee its existence; a Jewish power-group can try to guarantee a State.

This need of a power-nucleus was so important to Mr. Ben-Gurion that he describes the establishment of the Provisional Government almost as a function of the military need for a central authority. There were, indeed, the I.Z.L. and the L.H.Y. to be harnessed by an overall policy, as well as the Palmach. Even the Hagana lacked discipline. To face regular armies one had to create an army. Mr. Ben-Gurion preached. He refused to accept his nomination as Minister of Defence until it was decided, against Mapam opposition, that only the regular Defence Forces would be permitted to exist in the State. Mr Ben-Gurion reports that the Palmach General Staff agreed to incorporate its battalions in the general framework of the Army, and so did the Commander of I.Z.L. However, Mr. Ben-Gurion says, I.Z.L. continued to maintain a separate organization and to buy arms abroad — a fact which led to the 'A'talena" incident.

Subjective Appreciation

Mr. Ben-Gurion notes that his foreword is "a subjective appreciation," though one by a man who for 50 years had been associated with security problems. Although he does not say it, Mr. Ben-Gurion also writes as a party man — which is understandable. He does not miss an opportunity to remind Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda that their recommendations were disproved by what happened subsequently. Indeed, there was a storm of protest from Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam leaders after the book appeared.

For, whatever the details, the principles of Mr. Ben-Gurion's thinking proved right. History proved that the bulk of the nation was with him, probably his main goal was that which everybody, including the opposition, shared at heart.

In this Foreword, Mr. Ben-Gurion does not say what the ultimate goal of Zionism is. He does so in other places. He compares the War of Independence to the conquests of Josiah, but adds that, after all, it was only "a continuation of the settlement policy started three generations previously." By inference, this was only a step, however important a one, towards future tasks.

DECLINE OF CHINESE PAINTING



The annual exhibition of traditional Chinese painting in Peking reflects the degeneration of the Chinese tradition under a regime which demands and fosters "workers' art." Some 200 paintings are on show, selected from over 700 submitted. The above painting by Chiang Chao-ho is entitled, "We Report Our Work to Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

EASY SOLUTION TO END COLD WAR

By George Lichtheim

THE MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION OF OUR TIME. By Fritz Sternberg. Atlantic Books, London, 1959. 353 pp. 25s.

IT cannot be said with complete assurance that this is the worst book yet published on the subject of the cold war, since there are also the writings of Mr. Isaac Deutscher. But though the palm may elude his grasp, Dr. Sternberg runs Mr. Deutscher a close second; witness the following quotations, which are chosen at random and could easily be multiplied:

"The Asiatic revolutions have this in common with both the French and Russian revolutions that they are taking place in primarily agricultural countries and that they aim at abolishing feudalism."

"Feudalism and the remnants of feudalism are the biggest obstacle to the political and economic advancement of the Asiatic nations. Feudal elements and those dependent on them represent a parasitic burden as the body politic of the Asiatic peoples, and therefore the Asiatic revolutions must be won against them."

"We have surveyed the whole world and analysed social structures in the United States, in the Western world, in the Soviet Union and in Asia. They are all now experiencing the effects of the second industrial revolution."

"The West should assist China in carrying out her Five-Year plans too, and of course without political strings. China should not be expected to cease to be a Communist State in return for economic aid."

There are some 350 pages of this kind of thing, liberally interspersed with statistics copied from newspaper articles, comments on Senatorial hearings, and learned references to "a well-informed article published in the 'New Statesman'" on the subject of Soviet education, from which it appears that there are more science students in Russia than elsewhere. The whole is held together by the author's insistence that we are living in the midst of a global revolution — by now hardly an original thesis — and that something should be done about it. The something that needs to be done turns out to be — guess what? Yes, you are right, aid to backward countries. For "over a thousand million people live in China, India and Pakistan alone. And of this thousand million people the vast majority ..... live in crushing poverty of a kind beyond the grasp of people in the United States and Western Europe." Moreover, as we have seen, they are saddled with "feudalism" (which does not exist, and never did exist, in any Asian country except Japan: by a curious coincidence also the only Asian country which has successfully industrialized without recourse to despotism).

Obscure Statement

This state of affairs is not only alarming in itself, but to make matters worse "It is taking place in a period of world history." The meaning of this statement is a little obscure. Has there ever been a time which was not "a period of world history?"

"It is taking place parallel with the second industrial revolution." It used to be the fashion to distinguish between the "first" industrial revolution—that based on coal—and the "second," which was supposed to have been inaugurated in the 1890's by the internal combustion machine and the widespread application of new forms of energy; so that if atomic energy has inaugurated a new wave, it must be the third. For Dr. Sternberg, however, everything that happened before 1945 is pre-history. He will have it that the present state of affairs represents a complete break with the past.

It will be evident from these random citations that the work under review falls short of its proclaimed goal. Apart from being very largely a scissors-and-paste job, it suffers from intellectual incoherence and a marked disposition to simplify complex problems until they become unrecognizable. In particular, it does not seem to have occurred to Dr. Sternberg to question his dogma that "feudalism" — let us call it land ownership, to eliminate the worst confusion — is at the bottom of the trouble in the undeveloped countries. Leaving aside their inheritance — which includes such factors as soil erosion, overpopulation, and regressive cultural traits — these countries may be said to be facing a problem that becomes the more difficult to solve the more the peasants are placed in control of the very meagre surplus available for investment. This was the dilemma which drove the Russian Revolution into the Stalinist phase. Dr. Sternberg, who started his political career many years ago as an unorthodox Socialist, has retained enough interest in economics to recognize this difficulty, but sees an easy solution in the availability of foreign economic aid to make up the balance. "Without such foreign support Nehru's democratic regime is not viable."

Savings in India

But no amount of foreign assistance can take the place of those savings which must come out of the Indian peasant economy if modernization is to go forward. And even if this particular circle could be squared by injections of foreign aid on a scale larger than anything yet contemplated, the problem would be only half solved, as long as India has China for a neighbour (and Pakistan for a rival and "hereditary enemy").

"We are still far too much caught up in our old idea of regarding the Asiatic countries as only semi-independent. This is no longer the case today, they are already independent, and in the future they will be even more so." The concept of a country that is not merely independent, but "even more so," seems a bit puzzling at first, but on reflection one sees what the author is after: it is a fact that the Asian countries have not only emancipated themselves from their former tutors, but are in some cases beginning to overshadow them. One aspect of this process is a distinct lowering in the intellectual level of debate concerning their problems. It may be a good thing that popular journalism should busy itself with the subject of "the revolution of our time," but simplification can be carried too far.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

IT was the Saducees, and not the Essenes, who made up the Dead Sea sect reflected in the Hidden Scrolls. This is the conclusion arrived at by Avraham Meir Haberman in his **M'gillot Midbar Yehuda** מגילות מדבר יהודה (The Judean Wilderness—better known as the Dead Sea—Scrolls, Mahb'rot L'sifrut, IL25). The work includes all the scrolls extant. Mr. Haberman has vowelized and interpreted them, filled in the missing words or phrases or even complete sentences and has written a foreword and introduction to each scroll. A Concordance, the work of Mrs. Haberman, makes reference to each and every part of the work exceedingly simple and convenient. There is also an English summary.

◆◆◆

ONE gets the impression that Rafael Saporta collected the material included in **Dor Izuz** דור עוז (A Mighty Generation, Amihai, IL6.900) for his own satisfaction and enjoyment, but that does not detract from the value of this handsome book for children. Saporta covered Israel's history from 1947 to 1959 in poem and story, some of them the writer's own composition. The illustrations are by Ya'acov Guterman.

◆◆◆

FRANZ Rosenzweig, one of the greatest Jewish thinkers of the 20th Century, lived a short (1886-1929) but intensely deep life. His scholarship was phenomenal and his thinking sharp and compelling. He was in his late twenties when, as a German soldier, he was sent to an Army observation post in the Balkans where there was not too much to do, and he was thus given ample opportunity to indulge his vocation: thought. It was at that post and during that period that he conceived the idea of what later turned out to be a master work known as the "Star of Redemption," the notes for which he sent home regularly on ordinary post cards. He was on the verge of conversion when, by some inexplicable turn of fate, he entered a synagogue on Yom Kippur whence he emerged completely "cured." Thenceforth, his attention was riveted on Judaism, Jewish education and the fate of the Jew in the Diaspora, especially Germany.

Franz Rosenzweig, Hayav Umish'nato פרנץ רוזנצוויג חייו ומשנתו (His Life and Activity, from the English by S. Hen-Zahav, Dvir, IL1.750) is a tribute to this outstanding thinker by Nahum Glatzer who knew him at first hand and who uses relevant excerpts from Rosenzweig's writings and letters to illuminate the development of his thinking and ideas in the pages of this book.

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ACCORDING to the Encyclopaedia Britannica the origins of the puppet theatre are very vague. It seems that it has been left to the Russian author, A. Danko, to produce in **Sah'kanim Shel Etz** שחקנים של עץ (Marionettes, from the Russian by Rivka Davidit, illustrations by Esther Pollak, Am Oved, IL3.950) the story of an imaginative 18th century Italian lad who fashioned miniature figures in wood and had them imitate the vagaries of human beings. The story itself is about his wanderings and vicissitudes in quite a few European countries.

This book has special topical interest since the Hebrew version has appeared just a short time before the death of Dr. Vittorio Podrica, father of the Italian Piccoli, the marionette theatre that not so long ago regaled Israel children and adults with its pranks in an extended visit. *M.H.*

◆◆◆

WEIGHTY and well produced, **Hashanim Halalu** השנים הללו (These Years) cartoons by Joseph Bas 1947-1959, Massada, Tel Aviv, IL-10, is a collection of cartoons from "Ha'aretz," "Beterem," "D'var Hashavua" and the Hagana underground paper "Eshnav." The collection is divided into a number of sections and the cartoons dealing with the end of the Mandate and the anarchy of the period are perhaps the sharpest and therefore among the best in the book. Other sections deal with the War of Liberation, Elections and Parties, "Local" and "Foreign Troubles."

Bas' style has changed little over the years. Indeed, he was a mature cartoonist from the outset. If anything, he has achieved a greater simplicity of line and use of black-and-white, although at times he seems to have difficulty in shedding realistic elements. Without doubt, he has the prime requisite of a cartoonist-critic — an eye for the ridiculous.

This is a "history" worth having. The texts, by the way, are all in Hebrew.

M. R.

. . . and English

THE highly personal view of poetry expounded in the first part of **The Crowning Privilege** (Penguin, IL-1.400) is not likely to be to everybody's taste. The book, which comprises a selection of lectures and essays written by Mr. Robert Graves over the years on the subject of poetry, opens with the Clark Lectures 1954-1955, whose title was "Professional Standards in English Poetry." Mr. Graves' view is that the crowning privilege the poet enjoys is his freedom from all responsibility except to his Muse. It is derived from the "Anglo-Irish" poetic tradition according to which poets owe allegiance only to the private sources of their inspiration — their White Goddess — and should have no truck with any audience larger than their friends or those who are fit to be their friends, and that they should have no concern over any form of public approval. However, this "grand, hilarious and irreverent dismemberment of the demigods of poetry from Milton to Dylan Thomas" — as the blurb claims — cannot be taken entirely seriously, and one wonders how the respectable and serious Master and Fellows of Trinity College Cambridge felt when they listened to this dissertation ("Dylan Thomas was drunk with melody, and what the words meant he cared not. He was eloquent, and what cause he was pleading, he cared not. He had a rich voice .... and when I listened to him broadcasting, I had to keep a tight hold on myself to avoid being seduced.").

◆◆◆

EZRA Pound, whom Graves crisply dismisses together with Yeats, Eliot, Auden and Thomas (he finds no time to dwell on the "lesser idols now slowly mouldering: on sick, muddle-headed, sex-mad D.H. Lawrence who wrote sketches for poems, but nothing more; on poor, tortured Gerald Manley Hopkins."), is extremely well presented in **Selected Poems** (Faber Editions, IL2.100). Those who have not followed the fortunes of modern poetry in England and America closely are liable to forget the very decisive influence which Pound had on its development, for better or worse.

◆◆◆

ONE of Pound's earliest disciples and friends, **T.S. Eliot**, also appears in the same cheap-priced series in **Collected Poems 1909-1935** (IL1.750), which includes the first of his Four Quartets, Burnt Norton, and the famous Choruses from The Rock; **The Cocktail Party** (IL1.750); and **Four Quartets** (IL1.050). In the same series is a double-bill containing the two most outstanding verse plays written jointly by W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood — **The Ascent of F6 and On the Frontier** (IL 1.750) which still make very entertaining and instructive reading.

◆◆◆

New World Writing 14 (Mentor, IL1.375), the anonymously edited literary periodical which has been appearing over the past six years or so, reprints "In the Old Apple Tree," a radio verse play by George Barker, a contemporary of Auden and Isherwood. Among the highlights in the present issue is the group of poems written by seven young English and American poets and edited by Robert Graves. Forgetting his Clark Lectures, the outstanding poet writes a very sympathetic introduction to the poems in which he claims that his seven poets "are all equally pledged not to cheat, nor bluster, nor tell lies; but to write from the heart, respect the English language, honour the Muse, and stop when there is no more to be said." Can one help adding "Amen!"

◆◆◆

Also in the bookshops: Marguerite Yourcenar's remarkable reconstruction of Hadrian's life and times is now available in a *cheaper* paper-back edition of **Memoirs of Hadrian** (Penguin, IL1.225). Another Penguin worth looking at is W. W. Jacob's **Selected Short Stories** (IL1.225). Wilfrid Sheed offers a balanced and representative selection from the inimitable G.K. Chesterton's **Essays and Poems** (Penguin) which at 875 pruta must be one of the cheapest buys on the market.

N.R.

Reader's Letter

THE REAL JESUS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Because of the brevity of the note which appeared in "Round the Bookshops" (your issue of July 10) about the book "Yeshu Ben-Hanan," which forms part of the hitherto unpublished research of Micha Josef bin Gorion (Berdyczewski), readers may have received a distorted impression of the book's essence and its underlying thesis.

Micha Josef bin Gorion in no way denies the existence of Jesus. He maintains, however, that the evangelistic tradition concerning Jesus is mainly church legend which finds no confirmation in history.

The historical, pre-Christian, figure is different from the legendary one, although it is possible to read all the legendary attributes, added later, into the simple historical facts.

What has been more or less overlooked is M.J. bin Gorion's assumption, that *Jesus the son of Ananus*, the prophet of the fall of Jerusalem, whose appearance, annunciation, suffering and death are mentioned and commented upon by Josephus the historian in one chapter of his book (Wars VI, 5, 3), is in fact the real Jesus.

He was tried, therefore, by Albinus and not Pilate; his decisive appearance took place at the feast of tabernacles and not at Passover, and his death was caused by stoning and not by crucifixion.

Yours, etc.

EMANUEL BIN GORION

Tel Aviv, July 19.

Publications Received

DICTIONARY OF THOUGHT, by Dagobert D. Runes. Philosophical Library, New York, 152 pp. $5.

SECURITY FOR ALL AND FREE ENTERPRISE, by Henry I. Wachtel. Philosophical Library, New York. 163 pp. $3.

HASHA'AR NAUL השער נעול (The Gate is Locked) by David Meleta. Am Oved, Tel Aviv, 234 pp. IL1.150.

TEL AVIV תל-אביב (Tel Aviv — a historical and literary anthology). Edited by Yosef Aricha. Tel Aviv Municipality, 392 pp.

Life and Letters

Negev Agriculture

It would have seemed that the discussion concerning the enigmatic "flint-covered hills" which are found in various parts of the Negev, notably near Ovdat and Shivta, had been conclusively settled. Both Professors Glueck and Evenari had reached the conclusion that these **tuleilat el anab** (grape mounds) served "to help control the run-off of the rainwater from the slopes above by helping to deflect all of it to predetermined goals." But writing in the last Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Mr. Philip Mayerson, while rejecting this and other recent explanations, attempts to revive the original theory, namely that the tuleilat were actually vinesgrowing-mounds.

This theory was originally advanced by Palmer who reported the Beduin's explanation that the stone heaps were "grape mounds" or "vineyard heaps" (**rujum el kurum**). Palmer concluded that the areas covered by the heaps were once used for vineyards. This theory, although advocated by many students, was challenged by Israel scholars, who maintained that the heaps had nothing to do with vines or trees but were built primarily to encourage erosion or run-off.

Mr. Mayerson rejects the new theories and claims that the Beduin tradition need not be disregarded. "The conical heaps and ridge mounds came about as a result of digging holes in the ground in which vines, and in some cases trees, were planted."

Mr. Mayerson draws a parallel from the settlement of Ashalim. When the workers planted eucalyptus trees on the hilltop of their settlement they placed the stones removed from the pit on one side of the excavations. As a result modern tuleilat evolved. Mr. Mayerson concludes that the tuleilat el anab are well named, that they are based on known viticultural practices in the Mediterranean region and in Europe, and that the conical and ridge heaps of the Negev are the result of digging pits and trenches in which vines and occasional trees were planted.

A.B.

STAMPS OF THE WEEK



Bilberry, monk's hood, juniper and black alder are among the nine plants and shrubs of medicinal value depicted on a new series of Yugoslav stamps which have been designed by Mate Ziamalik, of Belgrade and printed in natural colour by the Swiss firm of Courvoisier.

This is the third such series to be issued in Yugoslavia, others having appeared in 1955 and 1957 as part of the campaign to preserve the country's flora and fauna.

G. W. MILL

More Facts

FACTS ABOUT ISRAEL — 1959. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem. (Edited by Misha Louvish. Layout by Alex Berlyne.) 166 pp., pocket size.

THIS annual publication contains information about almost any phase of Israel life one would want to know about — from flora and fauna to political parties and from religious communities to sport and cinema. (Did you know that there are now 200 cinemas in the country, as against 180 last year?)

Those who are familiar with last year's edition will find few changes in the 1959 edition. The facts and figures have been brought up to date, of course, and minor revisions have been made.

Some fault must be found with the section on "Historical Background." While it is not the aim of an official government publication to be completely neutral, Israel's evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip cannot be properly described without any mention of the U.N. resolutions on the subject.

Instead, there is this single sentence on the subject: "Since Israel's object was not territorial aggrandizement, her forces were gradually withdrawn from the occupied areas and on March 8, 1957, the last Israel soldier marched out."

There is also a certain smugness in the political comment that is out of place in an almanac, which should be concerned only with facts.

I wonder what the criterion is for inclusion in the "Short Reading List" which covers the last three pages. Included, for instance, is Rushbrook Williams' "The State of Israel," a run-of-the-mill, uncritical exposition. Dropped from last year's list, on the other hand, is Marver H. Bernstein's "The Politics of Israel," an illuminating analysis of Israel's political and economic life which, as far as I know, is the only book of its kind in English.

ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

Government Tourist Information Office
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Jean David Delights

IT is seldom that one can say of an art exhibition that it is thoroughly enjoyable, but this certainly applies to the collection of works by Jean David opened this week at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion—the first exhibition he has had in a great many years. The walls look as if they were festooned with garlands of bright flowers or hung with multi-coloured jewels, so delicious, so daring, so gay and lively are Mr. David's colour combinations. If ever an artist had a good time putting oil paint on canvas, or in this case, casein on wood, it is he. An immense *joie de vivre* emanates from these works and communicates itself to the viewer. Life can be enormous fun, he says; just look at all the entrancing colours that exist and all the amusing shapes.

You thought you could not put orange next to pink? Well, Mr. David will show you that you can. You thought life was real and life was earnest: well, take a day off and enjoy yourself. And of all the comical objects, can anything be funnier than that forked radish, man? We'll turn him upside down and inside out, we'll cut him into circles and cubes and cylinders and we'll show you that anything can serve as a basis for decoration — if you have Mr. David's pictorial gifts and fantastic imagination.



JEAN DAVID: Portrait (Brush Drawing)

Drawing can be as much fun as painting; you can make the lines dance on the paper. You can make a gentleman grow out of a vase and a lady turn into a bird and a bird turn into a bowl of fruit; and with a little ornamentation here and a little elaboration there, you can make the whole composition into an aesthetic pleasure.

For good measure Mr. David has included a group of his posters, some of the most telling works of this kind to be produced anywhere. To show how he can cope with a large-scale decoration and simplify and unify the component parts, there is also a series of photographs of works executed for public buildings, ships, etc.

In short, one can say, thanks, Jean David, for a very good time. Long may you continue to delight us.

S.W.

Rome, Jerusalem in New Mosaics for School

HAYA Fischendler, one of the country's best known mosaic artists, has a number of large works to her credit, including the 30-metre wall decoration at the Israel Pavilion of the Brussels World Fair and the landscape in the Haifa Artists Café. Her latest efforts in this medium may be seen at the Moses Hess School in Yad Eliahu where, in the entrance hall, she has executed two large mosaics and a *graffito* illustrating Hess' famous book (completed 100 years ago), "Rome and Jerusalem."

In the mosaics, one entitled "Jerusalem" and the other "Rome," the artist has kept to representational forms of a simple direct nature, drawing on the Bible and Roman legends for her symbols. In the *graffito*, which indicates the fight of Roman materialism against the spiritual values of the Jews, she has used semi-abstract linear forms in a vigorous and forceful manner.

Mrs. Fischendler has made use of the natural stone of Jerusalem, the Negev and Galilee, with occasional squares of bright glass, and her black contour line helps give liveliness to the quiet colouring. Her works are expressive as well as decorative and their simplicity should make them easily understandable to the young scholars.

B.W.



H. FISCHENDLER: "Rome" (Mosaic at the Moses Hess School).

Janco Retrospective Show in Capital

MARCEL Janco's dazzling retrospective exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House is one of the most complete shows ever to be held there, although space has not permitted the hanging of all the paintings and drawings shown in Tel Aviv. (The exhibition was fully reviewed by S.W. in these columns on June 5.)

What really impresses one is the fact that Janco, with all his ceaseless experimentation and development of technique, was always a fine painter, just as good in 1916 as he is today. The talent, the great taste, was there from the very first. His early "Staccato" (14), painted 30 years ago, is still streets ahead of anything in the current New Horizons show.

Plenty of Character

If there is one other quality that lifts a painter head and shoulders above the run-of-the-tubists, it is character. This Janco also had from the outset. It is of great interest to note that the quite figurative "Plain Air" (1914) has the same angular character of construction that is still a feature of his current abstractions. From this point there is a jump into *Dada* and the world of Gris and Ozenfant. But Janco is always on top, for he had by then mastered composition. His earlier ball and nightclub scenes (1918) are masterpieces of construction, and yet there is always an element of satire and pathos that, together with his cold intellect, seems to make for an ideal combination.

One feels this too in Janco's 1948 paintings of wounded and tired fighters. The design, fractured and agonized, is organized to express a feeling of raw nerve ends. Yet in nearly every case the work remains a painting, a fine combination of colours and forms and not a propaganda element.

It is this quality that prevents Janco from producing a banality.

His technique is often impatient, but it has verve and dash. His complete control of quite gorgeous colour compensates for his occasional slighting of surface texture, replacing it with dashes of subtle quasi-complementary colour introduced into larger areas.

There is something in this exhibition for everyone and all of it belongs to the integrity of Marcel Janco.

M.R.

Art Student Protests Abstract Brain-Washing

Reader's Letter

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The review of the exhibit of students' works of the Institute of Painting and Sculpture entitled, "Students Born into Abstraction" (*Post*, July 10), could have been more aptly headed, "Students Molded Into Abstraction." I think the author's consternation over the apparent absence of development after the second-year works and her inquiries into the teaching methods were valid and justified. I would like to offer testimony, and I offer it publicly because of the fact that the Institute is one of the two main centres of art instruction in Israel. Moreover, it is a Histadrut institution and, as such, a matter of concern to the Israel art public at large.

According to the article, "Mr. Mokady stressed that no pressure is exerted on the student to force him towards abstraction, the student is encouraged to give rein to his intuition (during the first year), to put down his creative impulses without inhibition and to try to express on canvas his relationship to the subject. Teacher and student... explore pictorial possibilities together." In the section for settlement members, whose instructors also teach regular classes in the school (Mr. Mokady is not an instructor), I felt that from very early in the course for beginning students, unremitting pressure was exerted to herd the class towards abstraction, regardless of individual temperaments and inclinations, and not abstraction in the loose and general sense, but rather two or three highly distilled styles of the "New Horizons" group. Pupils who were still interested in a more or less literal interpretation of the nude in the fourth month of instruction were admonished to "give up the anatomy studies" and were nicknamed "Michelangelo."

Furthermore, at three evening seminars arranged especially for this purpose, the class was hotly implored to abandon all other inclinations and to work within the confines of advanced abstraction, which was visualized as the ultimate development of Art. According to the concepts of advanced abstraction, a work of art is created through the spatial relating of geometric or fundamental shapes and colour into an aesthetic whole. The artist must develop his canvas out of a conception of the palette and its materials, not out of his perception of the subject and its characteristics.

This thesis, of course, is the product of the entire history of modern art and has given rise to an unquestionably valid and often exciting and enlightening art form; and the Institute, associated since its beginnings with the "New Horizons" group, has the prerogative, surely, of pursuing the method with advanced students. My objections are to the pressure on the beginner, who cannot be suddenly immersed in a restricted form without being arrested in his growth as an artist—just as we assume that young composers aspiring to the styles of Schonberg or Bartok must nevertheless be prepared first in tonal music, and that young writers interested in revolutionary techniques would do well to understand thoroughly accepted syntax and the normal lexicon before they begin. And although one of the veteran abstractionists of "New Horizons" likes to insist that the young artist need no longer stumble for years through the woods of experimentation in art, as he had; that the swift, sure road to ultimate Art has been found, for the student to travel from the start, I much prefer that the young artist grope through the thorns and the woods to find the path for himself, or find another, if it travels true. But in either case, the clarification must come to him only through his own singular experience.

"I go to encounter for the millionth time," wrote James Joyce as the Young Artist, "the reality of experience, and to forge in the smithy of my soul the uncreated conscience of my race." There is no ultimate in Art, and in its many incarnations, Art always answers this qualification: the revelation of truth where it was not obvious before. This may for ever be done on the new horizons of creativity, but to no lesser extent, also on horizons already known.

Yours, etc.
REUVEN MANN
Hasollelim, July 15.

Radio Review

Reporting Resentment

THE recent spate of local riots has brought the radio round to several programmes considering intercommunal tension, poor housing conditions and grouses about discrimination.

These topics, about which we now hear almost nightly, have for years been almost taboo over the air. Once every few months, a round-table discussion would academically discuss one of them, but generally the radio — in common with many other elements in the country — ignored certain smouldering beneath the surface. The Wadi Salib and other incidents have almost performed a public service by bringing these festering sores to public attention and compelling reaction. Far less welcome is the potential implication that these problems have received publicity as a result of violence. It is a dangerous precedent if the inhabitants of Wadi Salib feel that their grievances are being aired as a result of the physical demonstration.

It is a shortcoming of all aspects of our official public information work that unpleasant truths tend to be practically ignored. One can imagine the nature of a radio programme on Haifa if it had been written a month ago; Wadi Salib would not have been mentioned or there would have been some such half-sentence as "Of course there are problems but..." Now we have newsreels, press conferences with the Mayor, and special programmes devoted to the underprivileged. Elements with genuine reasons for dissatisfaction—and there are such—would feel less resentment if their situation were frankly and openly ventilated. There is an important lesson here for the radio and other official media. An over-rosy picture will in the long run defeat itself, and honest frankness is the wisest policy in a democracy — especially in one with so many positive aspects. This is also true in walks of life other than intercommunal relations, and the wisest course is to pull the family skeletons out of the cupboard and expose them to the scrutiny of full daylight.

• • •

NATAN Cohen's report on Wadi Salib in the Histadrut series was an excellent and fascinating job. The broadcast was not out of place in this series, for such factors as employment are crucial and the wrath of the recent demonstrators was directed towards the Histadrut. The technique was the now familiar complaint followed by official reaction, but here it proved justified. The feeling of pent-up resentment among the district's inhabitants was conveyed and the extent of the problem of integration (*mizzug galuyyot*) was clearly indicated. Some of the officials came over well; the exception was Yosef Almogi who, like so many other public figures, regards a microphone as a public meeting.

• • •

S. SRAYA'S report on U.S. Jewry was well-informed and wise. He presented his talk factually and his conclusions are borne out by facts. The talk was broken up by snatches of quasi-appropriate music which perhaps made it more palatable but tended to the ludicrous.

Maupassant's "Louise Roque" received a smooth radio adaptation and production at the hands of Michael Ohad. There was a liberal sprinkling of effects and a particularly good moment when the mayor related the story of the little girl's murder — the production being carried on at two levels. There were good performances all round. But was it really worth it? The story may have been outstanding 100 years ago but by now it is hackneyed — it is, for example, a staple of French films. So much of Maupassant is still fresh that it is rather a pity that this story was chosen out of his hundreds of masterpieces.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Renata Tebaldi (tonight) at 8.30; Bialik's "Champion of Onion and Champion of Garlic" (tomorrow at 1); Premiere of Yosef Tal's new electronic work, "Legend of the Shadow" (tomorrow at 9.50); Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" (tomorrow at 8, second wavelength); Scandinavian music (Sun. at 5.05); Herzl features (Sun. at 6 and 8.35); Bialik features (Mon. at 6 and 8.10); Chekhov's "Ivanov" (Mon. at 9.30); Buddhist music (Tues. at 8.25, second wavelength); Bloch's "Sacred Service" and Roussel's cello concertino (Tues. at 9.15); South African musical "King Kong" (Weds. at 8); Mendelssohn's duo for viola and piano (Weds. at 8.30; second wavelength).

AUDIO

IN THE GROOVE

LOVERS of smooth, soft, sentimental music, which can be enjoyed both for dancing and as pleasant background for social gathering and plain relaxing, will welcome the release by Hed Artzi of Durium's recording of 16 songs from the 1959 San Remo festival (AN 62-86, LP 12", IL13.500.) Aurelio Fierro, Flo Sandon's, Nella Colombo, Germana Caroli and Gianni Marzocchi sing in good professional fashion with efficient orchestras directed by Federico Bergamini, Edoardo Lucchina, Giovanni Fenati Carlo Savina. The recording is real high-fidelity.

Four of the nicest songs in the above programme are also reproduced by Durium-Hed Artzi on a 7" disc (45 EP-091) in the inimitable interpretation of Marino Marini and his quartet. These are "Piove," "Avevamo la stessa eta," "Una marcia in Fa" and "Nessuno," with the vocals divided between Ruggero Cori and Marino Marini himself. This disc is so attractive and the performance so personal, lively and irridescent that its acquisition in addition to the full San Remo Programme would be recommended.

Other recent releases in the field of dance music by Hed Artzi include "Paso Dobles and Tangos" played by Primo Corchia and his orchestra (Vogue 12", IL13.500).

"10 Tanghi Moderni" is another collective of Tangos played in a more Italian way by Edoardo Lucchina's orchestra. (Durium 10," printed by Hed Artzi. They have one thing in common with Cha-Cha-Cha; they all sound the same, but it's all good for dancing. (IL9.900)

Y.B.

ORIENTAL MUSIC: LOOKING FOR A ROLE

An Evening of Oriental music and songs presented by Kol Yisrael's Section for Oriental Music (Edison Hall, Jerusalem, July 19).

THIS was a colourful variety programme of interesting if very uneven groups representing various Oriental communities. It started off very promisingly with an appearance of the "Mizmor Shir" choir, founded and ably directed by Yosef Ben-Yisrael, who also arranged and organized the whole evening programme. This group of 26 choristers has improved beyond expectation in intonation, homogeneity and pleasant sound and can serve as a good example of clean and good singing in this field.

Natanya Dovrat, who was making her first appearance since her return from studies in the U.S.A., then interpreted two songs by Ezra Gabbai and Navon and the well-known "Between the Euphrates and the Tigris" aptly and beautifully to expert accompaniment by Avraham David Cohen's *kanon*. Her cultured singing should in due course exert as positive an influence on the generally low standard of our folklore singers as it seemingly did on the audience that crowded the big hall. After that the standard unfortunately dropped to a level which should be avoided at all cost in future programmes if this Kol Yisrael section wants to maintain and even improve its educational function.

The Persian ensemble has an exceptionally good *Tar* player. However, the group as a whole, and especially the singer, has nothing of interest or quality to offer. The subsequent soli on the *kanon* and the *chang* could not hold the audience, whilst the Boukharan orchestra built around the Eliezeroff families took up too much room on the programme. The colourful garbs were very attractive, but the arrangement of the different songs into a "Wedding" scene was too artificial and too slow. The rhythm of the number with the six *doires* was good, as was the joint appearance of the group in "Etz Harimmon" with Natanya Dovrat as soloist.

Brave M.C.

Jo Amar, the popular singer, appears unwilling to free himself of his mannerisms, and his performance becomes rather boring after a while, particularly since his repertoire consists of Arabic or Spanish songs to which the Hebrew words are badly adapted. Another popular number, Filfel al Mazri, does not fit into a radio programme which should observe certain standards. After all that, the evening's master of ceremonies, S'adia Damari, was quite refreshing with his native tale of Rahamim, the Yemenite, and his love Simha, the Kurdish girl. He also tried very bravely to give the gathering a certain atmosphere by interspersing the different numbers with wise old oriental sayings.

A small group of Salonikan stevedores from Haifa Harbour presented one singer and two guitars, performing two songs of Greek and Sephardic origin unpretentiously but pleasantly. The whole evening closed with the "Mizmor Shir" choir and Jo Amar cooperating in a number of songs.

It is interesting to note that the tendency of the programme seemed to be to preserve imported cultures foreign to the new Israel scene. Should not the Kol Yisrael department act as mediator between the past and the future, to help tear down barriers instead of keeping musicological archives alive?

Y. BOEHM

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 38.8 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. (**Tomorrow** 8.30), 1.30, 8.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.57 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Berlioz: Overture: "Le Roi Lear." Arensky: Violin Concerto in A Minor Op. 54. Smetana: Polka, Furiant, and Dance of the Comedians from "The Bartered Bride." Rossini-Britten: Soirees Musicales. 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Beethoven: Sonata in F Major ("Spring") played by Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) & Louis Kentner (Piano). 1.15 Children's Corner. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcasts. 5.10 Classical Request Programme: Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 1 in B Flat Minor, Op. 23. Smetana: "Vltava." 6.00 "The Week Through the Eyes of the Writer." 6.15 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 "Record Collectors" — ed. by Y. Arieh. 7.20 Bible Reading. 7.30 Light Music. 7.59 Announcement on Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Men's Ways — Programme written by R. Bashan & R. Bondi and presented by Y. Ben-Hersl. 8.30 Renata Tebaldi (Soprano). 9.10 Political commentary by B. Eliav. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Beethoven: "Egmont" Overture. Brahms: Double Concerto for Violin, Cello, and Orchestra in A Minor, Op. 102. Schumann: Symphony No. 4 in D Minor, Op. 120. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.50 Hebrew Songs. 9.30 What's New in Science. 9.45 The Morrison Orpheus Male Choir. Verdi: Chorus of the Hebrew Slaves from "Nabucco." Sullivan: "The Long Day Closes." Candish: "Songs of the Jolly Roger." Falstan: "Roll, Jordan, Roll." 10.00 "On Writers and Books." 10.30 Popular Concert. Bach: Air on the G String. Gluck: "Reigen." Haydn: Concerto in F for Violin, Piano and Strings (Soloists: David Lain-Hen and Alexandra Meiamed. Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal). Mussorgsky: Persian Dance. 11.15 "Three in a Boat." 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 "Aluf Shoom va'Aluf Batsloot" by H.N. Bialik — programme presented by S. Friedman & S. Bar-Shavit. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 Light Music. 4.00 "Musical Matinee." Participants: Pamela Cox (Soprano), Heddle Lourie (Cello), Gideon Roehr (Viola), Marc Roselaar (Viola da Gamba), Pnina Salzmann (Piano), Rudolf Bergmann (Violin), Theo Salzmann (Cello), Max Lampel (Organ), Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Shalom Riklis (Ronli). Vivaldi: Cello Concerto in G. Handel: Three Arias. Marcello: Sonata for Viola and Piano. Beethoven: 14 Variations for Piano, Violin and Cello. 4.45 Science Studio. 5.00 Opera: Donizetti: "L'Elisir d'Amore" — Act One. 6.00. Readings. 6.15 Chamber Music played by Ernst Wallfisch (Viola) and Laury Wallfisch (Piano). Milhaud: "Quatre Visages." Schumann: Four Pieces, opus 113. Enesco: Piano Piece (1908). 6.50 The Jewish World Congress Conference in Stockholm. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Light Music. 7.59 Announcement on Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Israel Brain Trust: H. Bergman, Y. Talmon, Z. Werblovsky. 8.50 Bible Reading: Tehilim Chap. 147 & 148. 9.10 Sports. 9.15 Labour Minister's message for Productivity Day. 9.50 "The Legend of the Shadow" — electronic composition by A. Ahi-no'omi and Y. Tal (First Performance). 10.25 "Noah's Ark" Orchestra. 10.53 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 297.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Concert: Stamitz: Bassoon Concerto in F Major. Geminiani: Concerto Grosso Op. 3 No. 2 in G Minor. 8.30 Musical Magazine. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 For Yemenites. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Concert: Dvorak: "Stabat Mater"— Part One (Conductor: Vaclav Talich). 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.97 M.

Arabic Programme (including News: **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.35 a.m. 1.15-2.35 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.3 M.) Today: 9.30 News. 9.40 Comfrom "Nabucco." Sullivan: "The bath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 9.30 News. 9.40 "The Lighter Side." 4.35 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 4.15 News. 4.25 Commentary on the News. 4.35 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 4.15 News. 4.25 "The Lighter Side." 4.35 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.30 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Lallo & Beethoven. 7.55 Readings from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 Nations' Songs. 8.40 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Excerpts from "Noah's Ark" programmes. 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.45 Folk Dances. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. The Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 496 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. the Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The final year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 12.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

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Daily at 10.30 a.m.
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Sophia Loren, Anthony Quinn hailed as a terrific twosome in a heart-warming thoroughly entertaining comedy-drama
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History that shook the world, seen from the human angle.
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Zaron
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Economic News from Abroad

U.S. Steel Strike

EVEN a rapid return to work by American steelworkers would still cost the U.S. well over a million tons in lost steel output. After the strike ends, most plants expect a continuing good flow of orders from their customers although most of these were careful to build up substantial stocks before the stoppage and exploited the two-week delay in the start of the strike to increase them still further, so that no widespread stoppage of manufacturing operations in other industries is expected soon.

It is now regarded as certain that steel costs will rise after a settlement is reached, even if the settlement should be more modest than the unions are demanding. The cost of the strike will thus be found in the fact that it is eroding the industry's elbow room to meet higher costs without raising its prices.

This is the sixth major strike in the United States steel industry since the war. The last stoppage took place in 1956 and lasted six weeks before the unions agreed to the three-year contract which expired last month and on the replacement of which negotiations with the companies broke down.

$5m. Lost in Jordan

THE American Philips Oil Company, which took over an oil prospecting concession in Jordan from Mr. Edwin Pauley in 1958, has now lost, together with Mr. Pauley, about $5m. in oil prospecting during the past three years.

The Philips Oil Company has now proposed to the Jordan Government a re-assignment of its digging in another third of the country, it has been officially announced in Amman.

The Company dug three test wells; at Sweileh, near Amman, at Halhoul, near Hebron, and at Kaleh, near the Dead Sea, and co-operated with Mr. Pauley in the digging of two more test wells. The five wells showed no indication of oil.

Finland Out in Cold

USUALLY well-informed sources in Helsinki feel that Soviet threats will prevent Finland from applying for membership of either the Common Market or the proposed "Little Free Trade Area" in Europe.

Finland is known to want economic links with the West and she was very anxious to take part in a proposed Scandinavian Customs Union. But her whole policy is based on pacification of Russia.

Finland is now negotiating a new trade agreement for 1961-65 with the Soviet Union. As the Russians view Finland as a "shop window" from which their goods are displayed to the West, it is thought that they will insist on higher quotas for Russian manufactured goods, particularly cars, rather than on increasing the supplies of raw material which Finnish industry needs.

It is feared in Finland that Russian pressure during these negotiations will effectively prevent Finland taking advantage of the reductions in quotas planned by the Little Free Trade Area.

Rhodesian Difficulties

IN the three Rhodesian budgets announced over the past week — that of the whole Federation, and those of Northern and Southern Rhodesia — revenues are expected to be insufficient to meet expenditure. But while the Northern Rhodesian Finance Minister has been able to meet the expected deficit from reserves, there have been tax increases in Southern Rhodesia, including an extra threepence a gallon on petrol, and additional taxes on spirits and on life assurance companies in the Federation.

A gloomy note was introduced in the budget debates by the Finance Minister for Northern Rhodesia, who stated that even after the present uncertainty in the copper industry has been removed, by either a settlement or a strike in the American copper industry, he cannot see more than a moderate future for the metal. To reduce the dependence of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland on world copper prices, measures have been introduced to encourage capital investment, both domestic and foreign.

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1959

THE continuing debate about the Cost-of-Living allowance is significant in that it marks a change not only in this country's economic situation, but also in the public's attitude to basic issues of economic policy. On the face of it, one might argue for a three or four per cent increase in the allowance, although no conclusive statistical evidence is possible due to the discontinuation of the old series of fruit and vegetable price indices, and on the eve of general elections one should have expected trade unions to seize on such a pretext in order to demand additional cash for their members, and thus prove their mettle as defenders of the wage-earner's interests. As a matter of fact, they behaved in that manner in the past, when a general wage hike had less to support it.

C.o.L. AND LIVING STANDARDS

This time, although such a line was adopted by the leftist parties, it failed to arouse mass support and was voted down in the labour councils. The crucial factor in this respect has been not the quality of the statistical reasoning against an increase — indeed, both sides admit that statistically the matter rests on a razor's edge — but the obvious lack of enthusiasm among the union rank and file, who would certainly greet any addition to their wage-packets, but are now apparently having second thoughts about whether a decreed general wage hike is really the best course. Either the slight rise in the cost of living during the past year has been offset in many cases by advances in basic wages, social emoluments and other income elements, or the benefits of a prolonged period of relative price stability have made the man in the street a bit suspicious of a step that is bound to bring in its wake a new spate of inflationary pressures. In any case, the change in the climate of public opinion on this touchy problem cannot be contested and should duly be taken into account.

At this point, some economists should perhaps be forgiven for recalling that it is they who have been preaching for years about the faults inherent in the prevalent C.o.L. system pointing out that a real rise in living standards can only be achieved by higher productivity, putting at the nation's disposal an ever-growing supply of goods and services and eventually causing them to be offered at lower prices even though monetary incomes may remain unchanged.

At a closer view, however, the impact of economic propaganda seems to have been of secondary influence. It may have converted some policy-makers, who were concerned with long-range effects and ready to brave immediate difficulties, but the public at large has been impressed by the successful application of this policy over the past few years without caring much about the underlying theories. In 1956 the rise in retail prices averaged about eight per cent, and consumption *per capita* remained stationary. In 1957 prices advanced by some nine per cent, but there was also an increase of 3.5 per cent in real consumption *per capita*. In 1958 the rise in prices slowed down to 2.5 per cent, while the increase in *per capita* consumption rose to 7.5 per cent. During the same period wages advanced at least as rapidly as prices, and in most cases at a more rapid pace, but this had obviously little to do with the actual improvement in the people's living standards. Moreover, while the general price level has been relatively stable, a steady inner shift has taken place, with services and imported goods becoming more expensive, and food, clothing and furniture relatively less.

The wage-earners have thus been able to learn the lesson of a stable economy in a most convenient way, and may even be ready to endure a fleeting inconvenience to maintain it, although one should still beware of concluding that they would be ready to swallow a firm monetary policy that would not taste as sweet as that of the past.

This exercise in public psychology should be closely studied for two topical reasons. In the first place, the ambitious export and foreign investment programme on which we are now embarking brings to the fore problems of competitive costs and prices and of diverting production to foreign or future markets by saving. The solution to these problems, which have been neglected hitherto, largely hinges on the proper attitude of the public. And in the second place, one major factor that has made the above performance possible has been the price decline on world markets, from which Israel benefited because it had a negative balance of trade. As the world economy picks up, the import prices of our goods are bound to rise and we shall have to adjust to the change.

Emergency Jobs Are Drain

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE Director-General of the Ministry of Labour recently called together the officials of the country's Labour Exchanges to lay down the law concerning emergency jobs. He stressed that they should not become a substitute for steady employment; that in cases where people refused to accept regular jobs and demanded emergency employment instead, the working-days offered should be deduced from the monthly total to which every job seeker is entitled. The aim of the employment service, he pointed out, was first of all to provide the economy with workers where they are needed. Emergency jobs were nothing but a means to prevent hardship for people who cannot be fitted into the normal labour frame and a help in periods of slack employment.

These principles are so self-evident that there should be no need to explain them. However, emergency jobs have been a regular feature of the employment landscape for a whole decade and now threaten to impede the development of the crops that depend on seasonal labour.

Seasonal labour was employed here on a large scale in the past only in citrus groves. The small individual farm and the kibbutz were in little need of seasonal workers so long as vegetable growing, dairy farming and chicken raising provided steady employment the year round.

Things begin to change with the introduction of industrial crops and peanuts and with the expansion of citrus groves —for all these crops, planting and cultivation require relatively few hands, but during the picking season the supply of sufficient labour at fixed times is indispensable if the harvest is not to be lost. Even the introduction of harvesting machinery, which many experts oppose in any case as far as cotton is concerned, does not solve the manpower problem entirely.

The labour market can provide this seasonal labour. Few Israelis are totally unemployed but a considerable number are on emergency jobs. All of them are unskilled, and it has been pointed out more than once that training is the surest way to eliminate the need for such relief works. However, a certain percentage of the older workers are probably no longer fit for training. Others are simply content to plod along on a fixed number of working days a month which gives them a minimum to live on, and as they grow older they will depend more and more on the earnings of younger family members. They often refuse to switch over from emergency jobs to ordinary employment—for instance as seasonal labourers in agriculture — even if this would mean higher earnings. Not ready to put in the extra effort, they know from experience that they can put pressure on the exchanges to avoid transfer to the ordinary labour market.

Bad for Morale

It is obvious that this is bad for working morale. Those who remain emergency workers for years lose the will for economic progress; they easily become social cases; they set a bad example for the neighbourhood and for their children. But in addition the institution of emergency jobs as it stands today threatens to become an obstacle in the way of developing all the vital crops that depend on an additional labour supply in certain seasons.

The Director-General of the Ministry of Labour has stated clearly that he is fully aware of this problem, but in solving it the labour exchanges will have to resist threats by emergency workers and pressure on the part of political parties as has been glaringly demonstrated several times lately. The attempt to force people into the ordinary labour market by refusing them emergency work has often set off sit-down strikes, if not violence.

It must be realized that not only the emergency workers themselves but several institutions have developed a sort of vested interest in relief work. Jewish Agency and government departments which want to carry out clearing or construction projects find it convenient to say to the Treasury: "We do not need actual money. Just give us a certain number of working days." The Ministry of Labour then implements the authorized allocation with emergency workers. As long as such arrangements are strictly temporary they direct labour into useful channels although the output remains low. But with the changes now taking place in Israel's economy and with the emergence of crops which must be built on seasonal labour, it is indispensable to reconsider our attitude to emergency jobs all along the line.

Some of the current problems in this field are the result of a policy of full employment and of reluctance to introduce unemployment insurance. The factors in favour of this policy and against unemployment insurance are, to be sure, very weighty. But even if emergency jobs are meant to remain a permanent economic feature — at least until the young generation enters the labour market in larger numbers — everything must be done to prevent this institution from becoming a threat to economic development as well as a drain on the public purse.

MILK SUPPLY UP 25 PER CENT

MILK deliveries to Tnuva dairies have increased over 25 per cent as compared with last year. Over a third of the additional supply now comes from the south and only one-fifth from the Haifa district, which includes the Emek. Tnuva accounts for well over 80 per cent of the country's total milk production.

The sales of liquid milk have at last picked up, after a prolonged period of decline, but the rise has been insignificant so far. Liquid milk sales now account for only a third of the summer milk supply, and their share in the year's total is steadily decreasing. Bottled milk now accounts for 86 per cent of total sales, although in Jerusalem and in Galilee half of all milk is still sold in bulk.

Sales of other liquid dairy products have increased considerably as compared with a year ago. This is largely due to improved quality, now that production is based on raw milk and not on imported milk powder. Butter sales have trebled due to reduced prices and the removal of American competition.

EXPORT'S SHARE

EXPORTS accounted for just 10 per cent of our total industrial output in 1958, it is revealed by a computation prepared by the Bank of Israel staff. Small though this share was, it was double the ratio for 1956.

However, if we exclude diamonds — all of which are exported — and tires, mining and miscellaneous industries, in which exports account for between a quarter and a half of the total output, we find that in the other branches exports absorbed only between two and seven per cent of output, the highest share being in the motor vehicles industry with 13 per cent. Though the percentage is certainly higher in some sub-branches and in individual enterprises, the low average shows that export-conscious sectors still account for a very small part of our manufacturing industry.

Arabs Plan 'Common Market' Against Israel Trade in Africa

BEIRUT (FTFS).—DELEGATES from 11 Arab States are expected to discuss proposals for creating an Arab Common Market at a meeting at Shtura, in the Lebanon, next Monday. The main object of such a move is seen here as being a means of combating Israel economic penetration into some African and Asian markets by co-ordinating Arab industrial capacity in an attempt to outclass Israel goods in quality and price.

The countries represented at the conference will be the United Arab Republic, the Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Yemen, Kuwait, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco.

Thus Iraq, Jordan and Tunisia, which have consistently refused invitations to Arab meetings in the past, have this time agreed to sit at the same conference table with the U.A.R.

A spokesman for the Boycott of Israel Central Office (a recent Arab creation) said that the conference would study "new and practical measures aimed at blocking Israel economic infiltration into some Asian and African countries." Observers here in Beirut, however, pointed out that the difficulties of realizing an Arab Common Market would be immense, since the differences between the economic systems of the various Arab states are far greater than among Western European countries.

At present, 243 American, European, Asian and African concerns and 187 merchant vessels are on the Arab blacklist.

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Market in Good Shape

THE Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was in good shape during the week under report. The improvements embraced almost all sections of the market.

Dollar bonds were favoured in the linked bond section. Some of them, particularly the 4¾% and the 4½% bonds, advanced particularly sharply. Tavei Dollar fluctuated, reaching a high of 99¼, but later withdrew on some offers at that level. Newspaper reports of an impending issue of dollar-linked and government-guaranteed bonds by Fertilizers and Chemicals (IL5m.) and Keren Hayesod (IL10m.) have not affected the market.

The ordinary shares section also featured a better tone with a few conspicuous advances. Among the gainers were the ordinary shares of Bank Leumi Investments, Ellern's Investments I.L.D.C., Ata, Kurdaneh, Assis, Teva, Palestine Cold Storage and General Mortgage Bank. Another firm spot was provided by sterling-linked 5% Yam Hamelah debentures, 4½% Palestine Electric Second Pref. and 4% Stock A.

Outside the official list, Shikun Premium bonds were rather firm with dollar-linked Shitrei Hisachon touching a high of around 95%, or above IL47.500 for nominal IL10. Milve Aliya Premium bonds were quoted at around 93, Naphtha shares at around 88, American Israeli Paper Mills at around 185 and the I.O.P. loans at 150 per cent. PIA's entrance price was announced at 96¾%. Shitrei Hisachon were only slightly changed. Securities Dollars used for travelling purposes were very firm and reached almost their highest prices on increased demand and in sufficient offer.

New York Settles

AFTER a rather sharp drop in prices of shares directly connected with the steel strike, New York seems to be recovering and settling down.

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Modern Methods Raise Office Efficiency

Visiting Experts Help with Costing and Planning

By A. Rosenfeld

Director, Office Efficiency Section, Israel Productivity Institute

IN the past few years, recognition of the necessity for an intensive drive for increased efficiency in offices as well as in factories has been growing in Israel, where problems of efficiency in neither private nor public office administration have as yet found their solution to the extent that it has been attempted in productive enterprises.

This rising awareness of the need for efficiency stems from a continuous increase in the office force, which in turn springs from a number of reasons:

- Modern administration requires more reports, forms and publications than old-fashioned office management, particularly in a dynamic country such as Israel, whose enterprises are continuously expanding and stand in great need of effective and unflagging contact between the head office and its branches;
- Income tax and national insurance legislation, plus the need to supply statistical data not only for the Israel public but for various institutions abroad, call for the filling-in of additional forms that make for a greatly increased load of office work;
- Those enterprises and institutions where office work constitutes the bulk of the organization's activity, such as insurance companies and banks, are the ones that have expanded the most.

This impressive increase in the scope of office work has brought with it a rise in office expenses to the extent where they make up a substantial part of the cost of the organization's product and become a burden on the national economy.

At the same time, boosting efficiency in offices is an arduous and complex endeavour. It is not easy to determine the end product, which is unsaleable; it is difficult to measure office output; and social problems complicate matters further. Despite all these difficulties, however, organizational and technological development need not be slower in offices than in factories.

Various Fields

The attempts that have been made so far to raise office productivity can be summed up as follows, in Israel as abroad:

- Engaging consultants: there are several of these in Israel, and a number of attempts have been made to enlist their advice in boosting office efficiency in private firms, public institutions and government departments. Unfortunately, however, expert consultants are few in this country, and their advice is usually sought only once, so that whatever improvements it results in are rendered insignificant in the course of time;
- Resorting to mechanization firms: these too are available in Israel, and some of them also give advice in planning methods and forms. Their representatives are well acquainted with the equipment which they are in a position to offer, but they represent commercial organizations intent on selling their products;
- Entrusting staff committees or individual managers with formulating and implementing plans for increased efficiency: this is a common device, and there is no doubt that such committees, employees and managers are well acquainted with all the aspects of the firm's activity, but this advantage may be outweighed by the fact that they are not proficient enough in efficiency techniques;
- Form planning and supervision: the Government of Israel has established a central authority to plan and supervise forms, and so have other organizations such as Amidar, the Electric Corporation and Bank Leumi. This makes possible far-reaching improvements in efficiency, for the use of forms cuts office expenditure sharply: it costs 300 pruta to fill out an average form against IL2.500 to write a letter;
- Plans for weeding out dead files: this activity has been undertaken as a result of a visit by the U.S.O.M. expert, Mr. David Rosen.

Each of these represents a different approach to the problems of efficiency in office management. They may be combined in what Frank M. Knox calls a programme of integrated cost control based on the following phases of activity:

Inventory: Collecting all data systematically and in an orderly fashion;

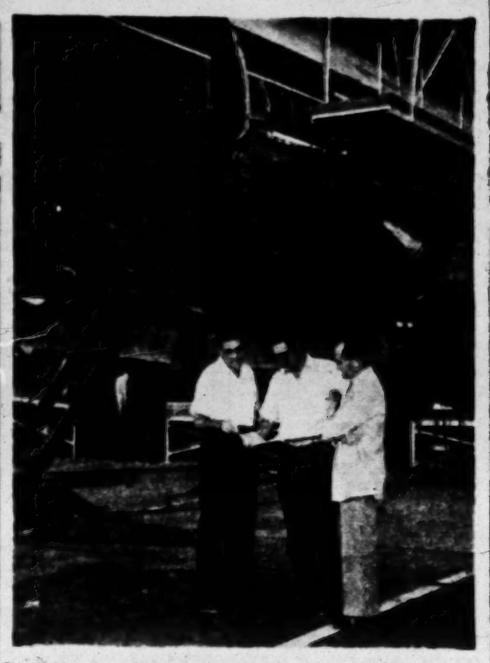
Correction: On the basis of the collected data, work processes, equipment and furnishings can be better suited to their purpose;

Protection: The data must be brought up to date periodically and additional improvements evolved.

Every expert stresses that none of this can be effected without adequate backing from the management of the enterprise or institution seeking efficiency, and that no efficiency campaign can succeed without such backing. Knox emphasizes that the real solution does not lie in acquiring equipment but in systematic and continuous striving for efficiency and improvement.

A trip to the offices of most factories, public enterprises and private organizations will reveal that:

- the post of office manager is still unknown in Israel, so that no directing hand guides the office force and there is no authority to back the acquisition of suitable equipment;
- many managers devote all their attention to production and sales without attaching any importance to office work proper, not realizing that a properly organized and equipped office supplies important and up-to-date data that increases production;
- the very same managers who spend tens of thousands of pounds on production equipment are unwilling to invest a few tens of pounds in the improvements needed to enable their offices to turn out the data they need speedily and on time;
- the past few years have seen large sums being invested in the acquisition of heavy and central office equipment, but often without training qualified employees and without preparatory efficiency measures.



Parallel to the advice and assistance being given to Israel by the International Civil Aviation Organization, another United Nations efficiency expert is working with the staff of El Al to train them in airline cost accounting. Discussing problems at El Al maintenance base at Lydda airport are, from left to right: Mr. K. Zimet, El Al Production Control; Mr. J.F. Mann (U.K.), UNTAO expert; and Mr. G.F. Donaldson (U.K.), Chief of the ICAO Mission.

Mechanization Important

Of course, mechanization remains an extremely important requirement. No great improvement can be expected unless offices are provided with more equipment than just typewriters, and only last month a top British office efficiency expert stated at the Business Efficiency Exhibition in London that even one-man offices could benefit a great deal from dictating, adding and copying machines, and that offices could not expect to catch up in efficiency with other productive work so long as so many office workers spent such a large part of their time copying data from one document onto another.

While the acquisition of suitable machinery and equipment is an urgent need, discretion must be employed with regard to the investment involved. Most readily recommendable from this point of view is the light equipment: typewriters, copying and photographing machines, adding and calculating machines. They increase accuracy and output in many operations, and they are also the ones that facilitate the office worker's own job most. Medium equipment includes various bookkeeping machines, stenotypers and electric typewriters. These more complex devices make office work easier, increase output and do away with errors, and although they are more complex and require a proportionately heavier investment, many offices have found that it paid to introduce them.

Finally there is the heavy equipment, such as punch-card machines, electronic computers, etc. Some of these have been introduced into this country, but the cost of their acquisition and the need to train properly qualified workers and to standardize working methods must be carefully weighed against the use to which they can be put.

At the Israel Productivity Institute, a special Section for Office Efficiency conducts a broad programme of study meetings courses and study circles and provides counselling in efficiency and in improving office methods. The section is concerned with keeping in touch with the graduates of its courses so as to afford them continued guidance in their current work problems. Its activities are designed to achieve the following objectives, without which no substantial improvement in office efficiency can be expected.

- To impress the idea of efficiency upon management and labour;
- To train professional specialists who will engage continuously in analysing and streamlining office procedures;
- To help set up efficiency units in the offices themselves to conduct investigations and management surveys, to encourage suggestions for improvements and to set up work norms for the various office operations;
- To encourage the production of up-to-date office equipment in Israel;
- To boost know-how and proficiency among office workers.

So far the Section has conducted a series of courses in office efficiency and in bookkeeping simplification, as well as courses for the employees of single organizations. These have resulted in the presentation and implementation of proposals which have already saved hundreds of workdays and cut expenses.

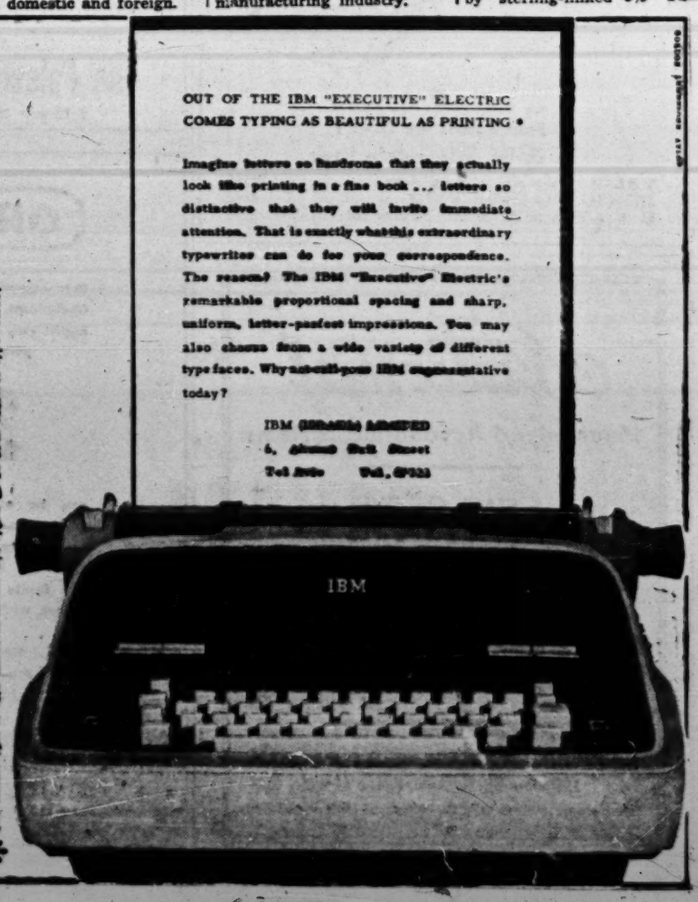
The Institute's publication, "Hamif'al," includes a section for office problems that is designed to keep in touch with those who have gone through these courses, as well as with interested individuals in various spheres, by keeping them informed of the latest developments in office efficiency and to help them solve the problems that arise in their work. But the Section's main job so far has been counselling any office that requests its advice. The main fields here have been salary preparation, inventory recording, work order checks, files, furniture and office equipment.

(See articles on following page)

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Secrets of AIPM's Success with Managers and Technicians

By Our Labour Correspondent

DREAMS of paper have been filled with talk of "managerial know-how" and nowadays we are all "training conscious," but for one example of how a privately owned company has gone about preparing its own cadres of technicians and executives, one need go no further than the industrial zone of Hadera. There stands the growing complex of the American Israeli Paper Mills. Originally an offspring of the Mazer family—owners of America's Hudson Paper and Pulp Corporation—AIPM has grown into one of the country's largest independent industrial concerns, under the direction of 37-year-old Robert W. Zion.

The initial problem of AIPM was how to create papermakers out of the conglomerate labour force it took on for the construction of the plant in 1953. For Jews have never been papermakers as they have been tailors or carpenters. The production staff of 70 were chosen after psychotechnical tests, etc., and they began to work under supervisors brought specially from abroad by the Company. The success of the training programme was seen as early as 1957, when the first Israel paper machine tender received his diploma at the mill. Usually the apprenticeship of a full-blown paper machine tender abroad takes nine years, but as Mr. Samuel Schoffman, Industrial Relations Manager at the mill, told us, "in other countries, the trade is handed down from father to son, and the guild trade unions close the mills to outsiders. Usually tenders have to wait for a long time before a job at the machine is open."

English Course

The main difficulty, it emerged, was language. Most experts under contract came from English-speaking countries and none of the local production workers knew English. After a short time the management came to realize that this language barrier, especially at times of emergency at the machines, held up progress, for the local workers could not understand even the briefest instructions of the foreign supervisors. After dismissing the idea of sending all the experts to a Hebrew Ulpan as too costly in time, the management decided to teach its workers the rudiments of English. Out of this decision emerged the firm's "English Ulpan" which was held for fortnightly periods in Natanya. The trainees lived at the Astoria Hotel there and held classes at a specially hired flat in town. Three groups of ten employees underwent an intensive study course, using the teaching methods of the Akiva Hebrew Ulpan. After the fortnight period, the production workers knew at least 300 basic English words used in production processes at the mill. Afterwards, on their return to work, they were given the opportunity of attending English lessons held in the plant after work hours.

Thus now one can see production staff hailing from as far apart as Russia or North Africa, responding to the instructions of the supervisors, whether in the accents of upstate New York or of Kent. Similarly, these workers have been able to advance their technical background from English language publications in the paper trade as their proficiency in the language increases.

The mill has also operated a unique (for this country) training scheme for its executive levels. To this end, Mr. Zion brought over from the U.S. a well-known management consultant, Mr. Michael Kane. Working parallel to Mr. Schoffman, he has introduced an extensive training programme, which includes job relations and methods of conducting executive meetings. Zion himself is an enthusiastic participant, we were informed.

Managerial Efficiency

The scheme, Mr. Schoffman believes, has already paid off in improved managerial efficiency. It sets a pattern of regular meetings between heads of departments, who discuss policy proposals submitted by the Managing Director. The observations of each department head help to clear up any confusion as regards the company's policy on a particular issue. Once a question of personnel or other policy has been brought before such a meeting and thrashed out, the conclusions are embodied in the plant's standard operating practices. These criteria are at hand for reference whenever this particular question may arise again, and helps eliminate any conflicts which may arise between departments on this subject.

For new employees, the Company has an "indoctrination programme," which begins the moment a newcomer has been taken onto the firm's payroll. He is met by the personnel officer who explains to him the workings of the company, and introduces him to the operations of the mill. The next stage is his informal introduction to his future supervisor. After tests or initiation into a training programme, if that is found necessary, the new employee is presented with his contract of employment, and his rights and obligations are explained to him by the Personnel Officer. Mr. Schoffman told us that his department intends publishing a special pamphlet containing all these relevant details for the new employee.

Under its present $12m. expansion programme, calling for the country's first pulp mill and a second paper machine, the company is faced with the unprecedented problem of handling 900 workers in an area where the normal peak labour complement — after expansion — will be at the most 500 working in three shifts. This presents new, if temporary, problems of control and supervision. In order to cope with them, the mill's Project Manager, Mr. Dan Reisz, has devised an organizational set-up along "neo-military" lines.

Four-Man Crews

In order that the necessary instructions may be conveyed in the shortest possible time to any section of the project, Mr. Reisz has split his workers into small teams of four working under a crew chief. Any problems which worry the crew chiefs may be brought to a foreman, who is responsible for four such work crews. In turn, five of these foremen are under the supervision of an area foreman. Mr. Reisz has also divided the entire plant into three areas run by coordinators. It is they who have direct contact with the area foremen.

Working together with Mr. Reisz is a representative of Merrit, Chapman and Scott, the well-known U.S. construction firm. He has brought over 12 of his firm's experts to supervise the more complicated technical details of building the project. Mr. Reisz and the American expert form a sort of "construction command" at the top of a "pyramid" of manpower. If a job has to be carried out in a particular area of the plant, all they have to do is to pass the word to the crew chief concerned, through their "non-commissioned officers." The company's immediate manpower problem concerns its pulp mill, the first in this country, due to go into operation by the end of this year. The management is setting up a complete training programme for the new staff. Training men for the new Beloit paper machine will be easier, for most of them have been working with the veteran technicians on the No. 1 machine and will move over to the new one under their supervision.

AIPM intends having its potential operators watch the pulp mill being set up and be on hand as foreign experts test it. As it is automated, only 45 men will be needed to operate it at full capacity. At the first stage only six will be taken on. Their qualifications will be a high school education plus a technical frame of mind.

The management is considering at present sending the candidates for the pulp mill to one of its "English Ulpanim" so as to reduce problems with the supervisors from the very beginning.

The company publishes a special illustrated annual report for its employees. As far as we know, it is the first firm in the country to do so.

MECHANIZING THE OFFICE



Mechanization at the Shiloah Sick Fund Insurance offices. Above: Up-to-date addressograph; Below: typewriter with ledger attachment, adding machine and filing equipment.

ELECTRONIC LABOUR FORCE

I.B.M. Clerks Slash Election Costs

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ELECTRONIC "clerks" hired by the Histadrut's Membership Fee Bureau (M.F.B. or *Lishkat Hamass*) from the International Business Machines Company in the U.S.A. halved the cost of preparing the recent Histadrut elections for 53 per cent of the voters' register, working with greater accuracy and speed than human clerks can muster and performing jobs practically beyond man's capacity.

That was the experience of Mr. Zvi Kanner, the veteran director of the Histadrut's M.F.B. in Haifa, which was charged with preparing the Voters' Register for the Greater Haifa and Tel Aviv areas and those for the Clerical and Building Workers' Union.

The right to vote in an Histadrut election is conditional on the payment of membership dues, which raises a host of administrative and clerical problems. The various political parties, as can be well imagined, insist on strict control of the Register's accuracy. Each voter's card is countersigned by two trustees, to eliminate arguments.

Ten Weeks' Work

Time for preparing the elections was short this year: the M.F. Bureaus had only ten weeks to complete them, as under the Histadrut constitution the publication of the Register is mandatory 40 days before polling day. Eighty-eight per cent of all members were found to have the vote, and the electronic labour force in the Haifa Bureau was charged with the preparations for the two most populous districts, totalling nearly 340,000 potential voters, plus another 50,000 for the two union elections.

All information on Mr. or Mrs. Voter was punched onto cards in the shape of small square holes: name, membership number, and even the address of his or her polling station and the voter's serial number in the station register —something that has not yet been introduced even in the Knesset elections. Then the cards were electronically sorted and arranged first in alphabetical order, then by polling districts and addresses. The I.B.M. wizard even observed the same division of the addressees into odd and even house numbers which the Government applies to the Knesset electorate.

Faster Than Sight

The sorting and collating machines process 40,000 cards per hour (they can do 60,000), a speed where the eye can no longer follow the individual card (even faster equipment was lately put on the market by I.B.M.). The punched cards are "read" by the electronic brain through low-tension currents released by the little square holes and processed according to instructions fed into the machine by the operator.

Four years ago the Histadrut elections had to be postponed for two months to let the clerks catch up with the compilation of the register, and even so arguments dogged the work, Mr. Kanner recalls. In 1959 the miracle machines printed 1,185,000 names on 23,000 metal stencils and produced lists faster than they could be read. No need to check — whatever the party affiliation of the voter, a red light flashed and the machine stopped in its tracks, or automatically ejected the card for correction, whenever its sensitive electronic conscience was offended by a mistake.

Stamps Prepared

The I.B.M. equipment was introduced by the Histadrut's M.F.B. in Haifa in order to cope with the work which threatened to grow beyond the staff's capacity. The machines now automatically prepare the stamps which members stick into their booklets every month as receipts. This is done for 80 per cent of all members in this area, all those who are employed at large plants or offices. The others are issued their stamps in longhand by human clerks.

I.B.M. (Israel) which represents the American firm operates here since 1950, employs a staff of 70 and manufactures 70,000,000 punch cards a year at its own plant. Its equipment is on loan to Government departments, the Army, the Electric Corporation, Tnuva, Hamashbir Hamerkazi and others. About 500 machines are in use at present and a similar number is on order.

The Other Way of Doing It...

By MACABEE KASKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Generali Building in Jerusalem has an unusual elevator. Only persons calling at the Finance Ministry's Income Tax Office can use it. These calling at the Ministry of Interior's Town Planning Office are told to walk up four flights of stairs.

The Finance Ministry says that Ministry of Interior officials cannot use the elevator since the Ministry of Interior does not pay its share for running the elevator. The Ministry of Interior says it cannot pay its share unless the Finance Ministry gives it an allocation.

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THE Ministry of Interior's Registration Office is responsible for lost time and unnecessary aggravation to Government offices, local authorities, public bodies and the general public. Under the law, each person must register a change in address a few days after he moves, or be charged in court, with the maximum punishment being a IL100 fine or three months in prison, or both.

Most people do not register their changes of address. The law is not enforced. The Ministry of Posts shuffles letters back and forth trying to find the proper address; income tax assessments are sent to the wrong addresses; the drawing up of the Voters Registry takes extra weeks; police cannot locate suspects or witnesses.

THE electric company carries persons on its rolls years after they have moved. (The electric company could save untold time by installing its meters outside. This would save the meter readers steps and time.)

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THE local authorities send out rate assessments to persons who have moved years ago.

Parts of Jerusalem present a unique problem. The houses have two addresses, one by street and house number, the other by section and lot number. Both systems are used at the same time, causing out-of-towners to wander around for hours searching for houses, since there is no convenient list of streets, and since the house/lot system does not number the houses consecutively.

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WHEN it comes to being late, probably no Government body can compare with the Courts in Jerusalem. Witnesses are ordered to appear at 8.30 a.m. If they arrive punctually, they will find the courtroom bare. The judge will convene court much later, generally around 9 a.m. and often much later still. At 11 a.m. court is recessed for 20 minutes. As a rule it is the longest 20 minutes in the world, often being twice or thrice that long.

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THE public's time is wasted whenever any application has to be made for any Government service — for the applicant does not know which documents to bring. He learns this only after waiting for an hour or so in a queue. It would be a simple matter to post a list of the required documents on the wall or the entrance hall bulletin board. The clever applicant who tries to phone first and learn relevant details is generally stymied. For the line of several ministries and many public bodies is engaged. It takes three to 20 minutes of steady dialling and redialling before the line is free. The reason is simple: most clerks ramble along in their telephone conversations, having no definite way of stating the purpose of their call. Many a telephone girl also prefers to reduce her work-load materially by keeping half her lines perpetually "engaged" by the simple expedient of not clearing them.

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THE Government pays its officials IL8 a day (plus travel expenses) for each day they spend out of town. (The IL8 is divided as follows: IL0.800 for breakfast; IL2.100 for lunch; IL1.100 for supper, and IL4 for a bed, although this may be raised to IL5 for senior officials.) No official cares to live in the kind of accommodation available at these prices. Rather than dig into his own pocket, he prefers to sleep at home. Thus he spends a good part of his morning working hours travelling to his destination; a similar part returning home. The next day — and possibly a third—he repeats his travels.

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THE Israel clerk has an odd habit of writing on odd scraps of paper — if he has a whole sheet he tears a corner off it. This "odd piece of paper" complex has become deeply rooted, as the files in most Government offices will show. The contents are of a dozen different sizes, several colours, thick and thin. It is almost impossible to leaf rapidly through a file. Each individual sheet must be turned over separately, else entire letters are skipped. Apart from standardizing stationery sizes, the art of using a colour to denote a certain type of correspondence is still largely unknown here.

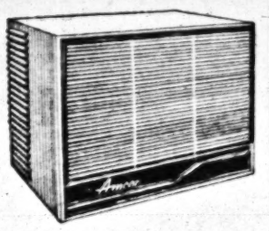
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THE Civil Service keeps no "efficiency" records of its personnel. To find out if a clerk is efficient, one must go to his immediate superior. If the superior is anxious to get rid of him, he will give him a wonderful character; if he wants to keep his hard-working assistant, he will be lukewarm in his praise. Were the superior annually or semi-annually to file a report on his subordinates, a truer picture would emerge.

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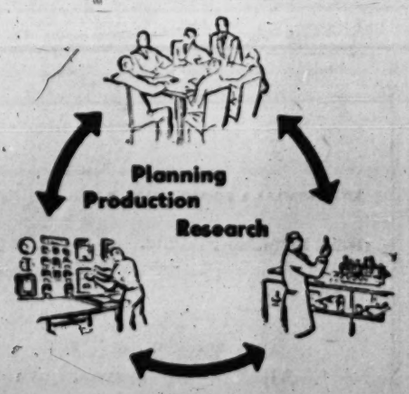


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Visitors' Gallery: Jennie Loitman Barron

Bench, Home and Public Service

By Diana Lerner

JUST a few days ago Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, who made history last May when she was appointed as the first woman Justice in Massachusetts' highest trial court, achieved another of her many "firsts": she appeared as the first woman in the history of England to sit on the bench of the Court of Appeal. London newspapers were full last week of the petite gray-haired American who sat in a beige suit, a white flowered hat, earrings and a pince-nez beside three wigged judges, Lords Denning, Harmon and Hodson.

Mrs. Barron is here with the 45-man-strong pilgrimage of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. This is her second visit to Israel, "which I love and have worked for all my life." She also brings the greetings of America's mothers, for in May she was elected American Mother of the Year. She is the first Jewish woman to win this honour, awarded each year for exemplary family life to a mother who is active in public service. Her present trip will also include a visit to Moscow, where she will see courts and extend greetings to the mothers of the Soviet Union.

Born in 1892 of Russian immigrant parents, Jennie Loitman worked her way through Boston University tutoring immigrants and selling editions of Shakespeare's works from door to door on her vacations. She started out in a world in which women could not vote, serve on juries, be notaries or have equal rights with their husbands in other fields as well. She was the first woman in her state to serve as Assistant Attorney-General and to present a case to a grand jury. She organized the Woman's Suffrage Association of Boston and 21 years ago, when she was appointed to Boston's Municipal Court, she became the first full-time woman judge in the reputedly conservative state of Massachusetts.



Her husband is Samuel Barron, lawyer and banker. She says that he has been the secret of her success, spurring her on in fields women had never entered. She recalls the day in 1933 when, appearing before the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, she brought smiles to the faces of venerable justices and of a packed courthouse when she stated simply: "I have known this man for 25 years and can vouch for his good character" about the applicant who was seeking admission to practise before the Supreme Court — her husband.

Happily married for 41 years, they have three children and seven grandchildren. Her husband and one of her daughters, Mrs. Philip Wernick, are accompanying her on her two-week tour of Israel courts.

Judge Barron, who has been active in many civic and philanthropic causes, is a member of the Board of Hadassah and was founder of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, which recently dedicated a law library in her name. In 1955 she was the only woman appointed by the State Department to an 18-member delegation to an international congress held in Geneva on the prevention of crime. Known as the judge with a heart, and one who does not live by the law book alone, she has distinguished herself for her humane and patient work in family reconciliation, solving the problems of crime, juvenile delinquency and domestic relations, and giving also special attention to underprivileged and minority groups. Her warmhearted and understanding treatment of each case has saved many a marriage from the rocks, and many a young offender from a life of crime.

Five foot two inches tall, Judge Barron is thoroughly feminine. To the $85 cloak of black silk donned by the 37 male judges on the bench beside her, she adds a white frilly dicky.

With an impressive record of civic services, Mrs. Barron holds the annual Alumni Medal from Boston University for distinguished public service. She is trustee of three hospitals, active in youth organizations, a frequent speaker at educational, non-sectarian and welfare functions. Last spring, when she celebrated her 20th year on the bench, the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers tendered her a testimonial dinner attended by top-ranking U.S. Government officials and featuring tape-recorded tributes from persons all over the world. During our interview at the Accadia Hotel we were interrupted several times by persons who had heard she was there and were eager to meet her.

Max Factor Welcomes Miss Israel



Global beauties were welcomed by Max Factor of Hollywood who headed the official welcoming committee for the Miss Universe Beauty Pageant contestants. He is seen here greeting Rina Issacov, Miss Israel, as she arrived at the Municipal Airport in Long Beach, California, along with other beauty representatives from all over the world. Miss Universe will be chosen in Long Beach tonight.

Jealous of New Baby

By Dr. Pearl Ketcher

"I DON'T know what to do with my other child," a nursing mother told me in my clinic this week. "She is so difficult."

"Has she always been this way?" I asked.

"No. But she has been impossible in the last six months."

"And how old is your new baby?"

"Seven months."

This is typical of the kind of story I hear all the time.

Two-and-a-half-year-old Tamar has been the apple of her mother's eye for... two-and-a-half-years. Then along comes a new baby. Little Tamar's immediate reaction is that she's inadequate, she's not wanted. Otherwise why would her parents bring another baby into the house?



Moreover, the newcomer gets all the love formerly lavished on Tamar. She feels herself ousted, pushed into second place by the intrusion of this new baby, a perfect stranger. And on top of it all she is expected to love it.

She is going through a hard time. She needs help and understanding.

Now every mother with more than one child knows this — in theory. But how many relate such knowledge to the practical handling of the problem?

When Tamar, who has graduated to eating from a plate, suddenly demands to be fed from a bottle, it is the wise mother who recognizes the wish to compete more effectively with the new baby by herself becoming a baby again. To cry "Tamar, you are a big girl now" is not very helpful. Give her the bottle. With it you restore her sense of security. She will soon go back to her plate.

If we could only remember that children are children and occasionally imagine ourselves in their position, we would behave more wisely. In a situation of potential sibling rivalry, a greater understanding is required of the sensitivities of the older child. But for this, many mothers claim that they have no time. They are too busy scrubbing floors. So when Tamar comes along and says, "Mummy, let me help" — little girls anyway like "helping" mother — they often get rebuffed with "Go away now. I'm busy." Why not let them help? You may find such "help" a slight hindrance. But it is worth the price to restore your child's self-confidence.

I once heard a mother, faced with precisely such a situation, say to her child, "No, go away. You're wearing your slippers and you'll get your feet wet and catch cold." I should have thought that asking the child to change into her boots and then come and help would have been a more understanding reaction.

This mother, incidentally, was later very upset when she called her child to eat and she refused, saying, "I'm not hungry. I'm angry with you."

Sometimes the child will take a calculated step to bring home to her parents how she feels about the new relationship produced by the advent of the new baby. She will go out with a little friend and come home late. "Where have you been," asks mother. "I've been looking all over for you, and we were worried." "Oh," says the child, "I didn't think you'd notice that I was out."

I am not suggesting material satisfaction of every childish whim. In my clinic, the other day, I saw a three-year-old boy pinch his newborn sister in the eye-twinkling moment that his mother's back was turned. It is all right for the mother to let the child know that she knows that he *feels* like striking the new baby, but this does not mean that he is permitted to do so. Freedom to express his feelings must be limited to actions which are not harmful to himself or to others.

Understanding friends of the parents can often help an older child to adjust to a new sibling situation. When they come in to wish *Mazaltov* the present they bring might well be given to the older child. And the "helloes" they utter could also be directed in that direction. Take a peep at the baby — but if the older child is around, do it unobtrusively. And save your "oohs" and "aahs" until he's out of earshot. I also think it embarrassing to ask the older child, "How do you like your new baby brother?" It puts him in a spot. If he says he does, he may feel himself to be lying. And if he says he doesn't, he fears grown-ups will think him a "bad" boy.

I strongly recommend the policy of a present not for the baby but for the older child. It is tangible proof that he has an unshakable place in the family circle. And his association of numerous gifts with the arrival of a new baby sends up the baby's stock in his estimation. It does much to transform sibling rivalry into sibling harmony.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

WITH the crowds of children coming here for the summer we start our usual debate on discipline and freedom. Are they irreconcilable? Does the one preclude the other? All the parents with whom we discuss the matter assume that they are. They are firmly in favour of discipline, strong and lots of it, except for their own children, who, they maintain, have never needed anything of the sort, being little angels by nature. We decide that it would be interesting to get the reactions of the children themselves and therefore we organize a quiz programme with our question cunningly inserted into the puzzles about rare stamps and unknown islands that make up the rest of the questions.

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FIRST we ask for an explanation (fortunately not a demonstration) of *hara-kiri*. Before we can open our mouths some bright star shouts that he knows. It is the lady who invented the radio. Another member of his team, anxious not to lose points, shouts just as loudly that he means radium, not radio, whereupon the first one says that to quibble over singular and plural is merely splitting hairs. The main thing was the invention. Another question rather difficult to answer is to provide the name of the composer of "The Barber of the Baskervilles."

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WHEN we come to the question that interests us the children say they never thought about it. After doing so for at least 15 seconds, they say that certainly if anyone (else) does wrong he should be punished. Punishments recommended vary from being locked up on bread and water for a month to not going to the cinema. Son generously offers to let me hit him if I take exception to his behaviour, but as I have never hit him yet, am certainly not going to start now, when he is beginning to loom dangerously over my head. He adds some other remarks, but his opinion is lost to us.

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OTHER children feel that manners and obedience are entirely a matter of taste. Some like them, some do not, like spinach, but if others wish to indulge in extravagances such as saying "Good morning" or allowing an adult to precede them through a door, they are willing to concede them the right to do so. Obedience is not so indulgently regarded. Those who practise it are regarded with suspicion as saboteurs and collaborators. Do what your parents say and soon you'll be doing what the teachers say, even homework, and in no time at all the schools might be used for learning lessons from the curriculum instead of shouting matches, and the cause of freedom lost.

Kippers for Breakfast Disappointing

AS a Londoner, things that come from England or resemble English products and traditions still have an attraction for me. Imagine my delight, therefore, to find on the market kippers—the ones we used to have for breakfast at home, fried in butter, and served with rings of raw onion and tomatoes, and, if available, the heel of what is called there "Jewish brown bread" lavishly piled with butter. My husband, too, enjoys a good kipper, so I proudly carried a pair home, topped and tailed, and snug in their cellophane bag, and fried them for breakfast.

Alas, our joy was brief. They are too salty, and the kippering process is just not right. The flesh of the fish has a tendency to break up rapidly, and there is an unpleasant red matter on the surface, which spreads into the butter when cooking. E.A.

Women Zionists in Gloucester Rd.

By S. J. Goldsmith

LONDON.—It is not generally realised that over half the members of the British Zionist Federation are, in fact, the members of the Federation of Women Zionists (the British Wizo), which is one of the affiliates of the Z.F. The Federation of Women Zionists has an active membership of 16,500 — the total membership of the Z.F. is about 30,000.

This numerical strength is not reflected in the leadership of the Z.F. The Poalei Zion with their 3,000 members provided a chairman of the Z.F. in recent years — he did well, by the way — but the Federation of Women Zionists has to be satisfied with a couple of honorary officers. This state of affairs — Britain is still a man's country — lends the Federation of Women Zionists a suffragette colouring. Not that any of their members is prepared to chain herself to the railings of Great Russell Street at this juncture, but there is a mood of slight resentment, submerged, however, in human service.

The 16,500 members of the Federation of Women Zionists comprise a variety of types and characters of Jewish women — from the sophisticated socialite to the plain housewife; from the light-hearted flirt to the serious woman of worth. Some of the members of the Federation of Women Zionists would easily fit into the Housewives' League (or, in the U.S., the Daughters of the American Revolution), while others would be at home in a Socialist debating society.

They are united by a dedication to service in Israel, which is human service plus Zionism. A baby home is a great act of human service wherever it is established. The fact that it happens to be in Israel gives the endeavour the Zionist aspect. The same applies to youth clubs, day creches, family welfare for new *olim* — all F.W.Z. activities in Israel.

The Federation of Women Zionists, with its practical work for Israel, is right in the fashion of ideas and has an added appeal. This is also evident in their attitude to Hebrew. They run Hebrew classes for members and staff in their own centre at 107 Gloucester Road — a landmark in London — and plod on patiently from Aleph-Bet.

The Goldmann Plan

The F.W.Z. is bound to play a prominent — if partly passive — part in the debate around the Goldmann Plan to open the Zionist Organization to non-Zionist groups. The British Zionist Federation is not in favour of this plan. They are now trying to find a way of living with it — it was adopted by the General Council — without implementing it. They have their reasons. It may not exactly fit the British scene; there is a reluctance here to part with traditional methods; they dream of a Third Force between the poles of Israel and America.

But the female half of the Zionist Federation that is organized in the Federation of Women Zionists, with its appeal to all good women, and good men too, to support their institutions in Israel and make them the responsibility of all British Jews, is receptive to Goldmann's scheme. They may not be ready to fight it out — but their appeal is already going far beyond the confines of organized Zionism. Again, the leaders of the Zionist Federation don't like the idea of Congress elections, but it would suit the women's half of the Z.F.

The most important drive of the Federation of Women Zionists, both in the financial and educational sense, is the annual Jewish Women's Week. It is now 11 years old and has its established pattern. The method is as simple as it is effective: 2,500 volunteer ladies visit every Jewish home, telling of their work in Israel — education, social service, pure charity and constructive aid in many directions — and ask for a donation. Sometimes the collectors come to a non-Jewish home by mistake but they are invariably given a friendly reception and very often a donation too. Refusals in Jewish homes are rare.

As a rule, British Jews are not inclined to be generous towards local charities. Local good causes have a tough time. But the Federation of Women Zionists found it good sense to offer some of their proceeds to the Board of Guardians, an Anglo-Jewish body, when the Board celebrated its 100th anniversary and appealed for financial help. The Board of Guardians responded by joining in the campaign of the F.W.Z. and a link was established. This was, in fact, the Goldmann Plan in practice, though it was confined to the sphere of good deeds rather than politics.

One need not be an ardent feminist to admire the courage, sheer energy and organizational ability of women who mount every year a campaign to visit over 100,000 Jewish homes. This is perhaps more striking today than in previous years, because people are fed up with platform speakers haranguing them for hours in stuffy halls — and do not come to meetings. All political movements are facing the problem of reaching their audiences in some way other than at meetings. The Federation of Women Zionists here has solved it in such an obvious way.

REFRESH YOUR MIND with This Puzzle



Begin with the letter ת and proceed from square to square, horizontally, vertically, at an angle or zig-zag. How many times can you read the word תלמה ? Send your answer to P.O.B. 1775, Haifa and enclose: one empty Telma Ice-Cream packet, one empty Telma Chicken Soup packet together with this advert clipped from the paper. Among the correct solutions the following prizes will be drawn:

FIRST PRIZE: IL.100
SECOND PRIZE: IL. 50
THIRD PRIZE: IL. 25

Last date for entries: August 15.

REFRESH YOUR BODY With



TELMA ICE CREAM

Introducing Cake Mixes

IN an outstanding advertisement on this page, Osem present their first three cake mixes to Israel housewives. But Mr. E. Propper, one of the directors of this enterprising firm, promises a cake mix shelf of 12 in the near future.

It took Osem two and a half years of experiments in their own trial kitchen to achieve the perfection the firm demanded before putting these new products on the market. Before they could do this, they had to develop their own tasting panel and had a staff of girls distribute cake samples to test reactions.

It was clear said Mr. Propper, that the moment we put "Self-Rising Flour" on the market, we had to go on to cake mixes. But finding the exact formula for this climate, as well as the recipes most popular with our heterogeneous population, was no mean trick.

Try Your Hand at Preserving and Pickling

By Molly Bar-David

HAPPILY, this year we can still get sealers for preserving and pickling fruit that will keep for years without a load of sugar, salt or vinegar to act as a preserving agent. Indeed you can, by the process of sterilization (which is much easier than pie!) preserve fruits and vegetables, even meat and fish, without salt, sugar or vinegar or any artificial preservative. You can use the very cheap fruits now on the market — plums and peaches, especially — to serve as succulent desserts in the wintertime, and you can make relishes and condiments from the tomatoes and cooking apples and peppers and what-not available now in abundance. And, of course, if you have your own orchard or garden, preserving will be a boon to you.

All you need are the preserving jars now available with tops and rubbers (and one or two rings to seal them with), a pair of tongs, a rack, a big deep pot or pail (the enamel ones used for baby laundry are ideal), and the ingredients for your preserves. Then proceed this way — so simply:

1. Check sealing jars to make sure there are no nicks or chips or cracks. Inspect the tops for dents.
2. Wash jars in soapy water. Rinse well. Leave in hot water until ready for use.
3. Wash, rinse, drain and sort firm ripe fruit. If peaches are used, dip them in boiling water to loosen skins, then into cold water. Then halve and pit them and pull off the skin (it slides off).
4. Take warm jars (do not put on cold surface or they may crack). Pack in the fruit. Peaches look nicest packed in layers with cavity side down. Leave about a centimetre at the top free.
5. Cover fruit with boiling syrup (use as much sugar as you like).
6. Run knife between fruit and jar to remove air bubbles. Add more syrup, if needed to cover fruit. With a damp cloth, wipe the threads and seal in the shoulder of the jar.
7. Put washed rubbers on the jar, and put on the cap.
8. Screw cap tight, then loosen about half a centimetre.
9. Put a rack in the bottom of the canning pot or pail. Put in a little hot (not boiling) water. Put in the jars. Add more hot water to cover the jars for three centimetres or so. Boil for 20 to 30 minutes (according to recipe and fruit). Remove jars from pail with the tongs. Put them a few inches apart (not in a draft and not on a cold surface). Screw caps tight and put to cool. Screw rings may now be removed to use on next batch.

Preserved Plums

Firm plums are better than juicy ones for preserving. Prick them with a fork to prevent fruit from bursting. They may be preserved with a heavy syrup as described above, or you can bring syrup to a boil and add the plums and let them stew (just below boiling point: in fact, you can almost turn off the flame) for two minutes and then let the fruit soak in the cooling syrup for half an hour. Then put the plums into the jar. Reheat the syrup and pour over the fruit in the jars. Process as above for 20 minutes in the canning vessel.

Preserved Peaches

Follow general method. To maintain colour of peaches it is wise to dip them (after peeling) in a solution of salt, vinegar and water—two tablespoonfuls of salt, two of fruit vinegar, four litres water—for a minute or two. A heavy syrup is four cups water, four cups sugar. But you can use half that amount of sugar, or less, or none at all. Sucrol or Sucrazit can also be used.

Pickled Peaches

I made these the other day of fruit so small and hard that it would not have been suitable for preserves but is wonderful as a condiment for chicken or cold meat.

2½ large peaches or 100 small ones, 2 cups sugar, 2 pieces ginger root, 3 cups citrus vinegar, 2 cups water, 2 sticks cinnamon, 2 tbs. whole cloves.

Make a syrup of all the ingredients except the peaches. If the fruit is small and hard you can pickle it whole. If large, remove skins, halve and pit. Into the simmering syrup put a little of the fruit at a time and remove after two minutes, and put into prepared jars. Cover with hot syrup. If you intend to use this pickle within weeks or a few months it need not be sterilized. If you want to save it for a few years you can process it for 20 minutes to ensure sterilization.

Grape Preserves

Make a light or medium syrup. Wash and drain grapes before removing from stems. Pour about half a cup of syrup (hot) into each jar. Fill jar with grapes. Shake jar to pack closely without crushing. Add more hot syrup to cover grapes. Process for 20 minutes in the boiling water bath.

Fresh Fig Preserves

Make light syrup (two cups sugar to four cups water, or less if you wish). Wash and drain firm-ripe figs. Cover with hot water. Heat to boiling point. Let stand five minutes. Drain. Pack figs into hot jars. Add one tablespoonful of lemon juice to each jar. Cover fruit with hot syrup. Process 30 minutes in boiling water bath.

Guava Preserves

This makes one of the finest of preserved compotes. Make a light syrup. Wash, peel and cut guavas into halves. Leave in the seed as it imparts a subtle delightful flavour. Heat syrup to boiling. Pour over fruit. Let stand 30 minutes. Pack fruit into hot jars. Cover with syrup (two cups sugar to four cups water is very good). Process 20 minutes in boiling water bath.

IN SUMMER

Lighter Cooking—Better Eating



Food Columnist Molly Lyons-Bar-David shows you the way to tastier meals, based on Vita Soups, prepared in less time, without much work and easy on your budget.

EASY-QUICK MENU No. 10

Chilled Cream of Asparagus Soup
Sardine Salad and Onion Buns
Mocca Ice Cream Pie.

Here's How
MOCCA ICE CREAM PIE

1 Pkg. Vita Mocca Ice Cream Powder
2 cups milk
1½ cups biscuit crumbs
¼ cup sugar
6 tbsps. soft margarine.

Mix together the crumbs, sugar and margarine, and press the mixture into bottom and sides of a pie plate or ice-cube tray, and put to chill in the refrigerator. Meanwhile make Vita Mocca Ice Cream with the milk as stated on the packet. When ice cream is done, fill the mixture into the pie shell and garnish the top with shreded coconut or shelled peanuts. Chill again and cut into wedges for serving.

Idea: Chilled Asparagus Soup is a most cooling summer drink. Prepare the soup as stated on the packet and after cooking, cool it and then chill. Remove any fat which may come to the top.

VITA

CUT OUT AND KEEP



Bake a Cake without worry

MA'OG Cake Mix



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SPICE CAKE

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CHOCOLATE CAKE

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Now every housewife can do it — she can bake three wonderful, inexpensive cakes.
No need for recipes — or measuring and mixing a variety of ingredients.
It is all done for you in these magic packages.
A success every time — you just cannot go wrong.

Start today the easy way to be a perfect pastry cook

Another Superior OSEM Product

WALLISH

BROADTAIL AND MINK

By Helen Rossi

COLOURED broadtails and mink, beautiful skins in rich hues, these are most wanted this year by women who love furs, says Stefan Braun, master furrier of Tel Aviv. The new Braun collection is fashioned to give the wearer several "looks" with collar-belt adjustments. Price-wise, his collection costs less than half that of similar coats abroad.

Champagne broadtail is the newest in the colour range, and one coat is shown with black diamond mink cuffs on short sleeves with a long shawl collar that runs to the hemline giving the feeling that the coat is lined with mink. In black broadtail there was a coat that can be worn front to back. Worn this way, it looks like a slim straight dress; reversed, the full collar comes into play.

For morning wear in fashion capitals, Mr. Braun reports, a short number in dark champagne broadtail has found favour. The skin has a slightly hairier texture in this model as it is taken from older animals. There is a mink collar here too.



STEFAN BRAUN

Another model is a Princess style in a broadtail and chinchilla combination. Here the sleeves are set in kimono sleeve set-in.

Nutria, fashioned in stripes as mink, is used for a classic three-quarter coat, and a champagne mink bolero curved smoothly round the jacket and collar.

Stefan Braun swam away from the good illegal ship Kathina one day in March 1939 and landed on the coast at Natanya. Just as soon as his clothes could dry he set off for Tel Aviv. Without money or friends, he finally got himself a one-room dwelling in a courtyard off Allenby Road. This address is now famous almost all over the world, as witnessed by the tourists who trek to his door with directions for finding him in hand.

Born in Czechoslovakia, Stefan Braun became a furrier's apprentice at 16. He went on to Vienna to complete his studies and win his master's certificate. With the outbreak of World War II his work remained mainly remodelling, as few new skins were imported during this period.

This year is the first Stefan Braun will take part in the Israel Bond Fashion Show. His first show here, in 1940, was really the first ever held in the country. The Manufacturers Association tacked it on to their first trade show for foreign buyers from Cairo, Cyprus and the Lebanon.

With the end of the war, Stefan Braun set his fancy free and designed a fabulous white broadtail costume, complete with sweeping train. It was first shown in Jerusalem in aid of the late Mrs. Marion Hoofien's Saad Aid Society. No one but his mannequin Lilly ever wore it, but it presaged a long trail of striking creations by a master's hand. The House of Braun has grown from the one room where he worked and lived to a sprawling atelier.

Rome's Renewed Elegance

By Alison Settie

ROME (OFNS). — A YEAR ago the fashion world feared that the high couture centre of Rome might vanish, so many of the leading Roman dress houses were moving their twice-yearly collections to be shown in Florence, Italy's rival city of fashion. Among them have been Simonetta, Fabiani, Carosa and Capucci —four very important houses.

Now, rather than any lessening of talent, Rome has this season acquired tremendous new strength. The Roman dress collections have proved well worth the week-long visit paid them by buyers from all parts of the world. Two houses which made their debut six months back have now established themselves with a second showing of their models; these are the Princess Irene Galitzine and Mr. Patrick de Barentzen.

The Princess's clothes are of singular elegance. Her dresses, with skirts dropped some inches in length, are collarless, softly-bloused over a narrow tie at the waist. Skirts are narrow, some with double tunic effects. She uses the same tunic skirt, equally slender, for cocktail dresses which are given emphasized top width. Sleeveless, the bodice is draped far out over the shoulder point, looping underarm.

Rome's great contribution to current fashion silhouettes has been the egg outline, with very narrow sloping shoulders, width greatest at elbow level, then narrowing down to a constricted hemline. Some Roman houses (Barentzen, in particular) continue to show this line but Simonetta, still the leading Italian dressmaker, is discarding it to allow of much easier movement. She feels that the narrow skirt hem constricted walking and is out of keeping with the times which tend to ever greater simplicity. The new Roman silhouette is essentially soft and the new Simonetta clothes will have front lines softly tied in allied to free-flowing backs, dropping in easy panel form from shoulder to hem.

Madame Simonetta has twice been to Moscow, first taking her collection, then returning, a few weeks back, as a tourist. There will therefore be a Cossack influence in important coats, firmly belted in, given tremendous pocket width and worn with sable hats which hide the whole hair and frame the face. In common with all smart Italian women, Simonetta concentrates on black as essential wear for cocktail and evening.

In all the important Italian houses, especially those of Gattinoni, Fontana, Luciani and de Barentzen, jackets are very long and slender, sometimes belted in but for the most part left unconfined to show the slow curve of the figure. Skirts are slim but many widen gently to the hem, again for easy movement. Antonio de Luca insets vee-panels in his skirts, as in coats and jackets, in order to get rid of the side seams which *couturiers* agree are widening to the figure.

Dark Tweeds

The leading woollen used is tweed, soft in look and feel even when heavy textured. Tweeds are dark in tone with brown and violet, brown and black, dark blue and violet as the leading blends. Even reversible tweeds have a vaporous look.

Patrick de Barentzen is having a great success with a series of coats which are still in egg-shape but with backs so widely curved forward and fronts so narrowed in that he calls them his tortoise coats. Also in suits he sets his sleeves far, far forward. Loose, low-set fabric ties gently mark a dropped waistline and faintly indent long and slim jackets.

Fontana, de Barentzen and other Roman designers are determined to reinstate evening tailor-made clothes. In them dresses are slender and of mid-calf length or to the shoe, and coats are almost knee-length, very narrow, showing masculine detail in collar revers and cuffs. These outfits are intended for smart theatre going while the dance dresses remain narrow-waisted, bell-shaped and elaborate. The Roman beauty who wears these clothes still likes a very pale make-up with eyes shadowed in blues and greens, lips of a mid-paleness. Her hair is now dressed to produce a small head, in complete contrast to the puffed-out look of heads only six months back.

Getting Inside Cancer

By Dr. Eliahu Yavon

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

THERE are two ways of looking for new drugs. The most common one is to start out with a natural or artificial drug which has some effect on the disease in question, study its chemical structure and make up new drugs synthetically which are variations on the main chemical theme, in the expectation that one of them will show increased activity. The other road is by way of basic research into the disease itself in an attempt to understand the chemical changes which bring it about. When these are understood, drugs can be designed which will prevent those changes and cure the disease. The second way is much slower and often more expensive but by revealing the very nature of the disease, getting inside it as it were, promises a richer harvest.

Recent research of this kind has begun to reveal the chemical changes involved in the heredity of cancer cells and viruses. It is well known that the workings of a cell are determined by its nucleus and that reproduction of cell characteristics is by the genes. As long as 15 years ago, it was shown that genes were carried by chromosomes, microscopic bars of tissue made of protein and a substance called D.N.A.—desoxyribonucleic acid. This seems to be true of bacteria, cancer cells and normal cells, the only difference between them being the intimate structure of the D.N.A. In some way, the D.N.A. controls the synthesis of ribonucleic acid (RNA) and this controls the synthesis of protein. In certain viruses, the RNA can be separated chemically, and it is this fraction and not the protein that has the power to infect. D.N.A. is built like a spiral staircase with a bannister on the outside and another on the inside, and these two spiral coils are made up of regular chains of specific sugars and amino-acids, themselves part of the bricks of the protein molecule.

Depending on its structure and chemical configuration, the D.N.A. molecule takes up the raw materials of protein synthesis and makes them into proteins with the precise composition of the parent cell. When a virus grows inside an animal cell, its D.N.A. "takes over" control of the cell and instead of working for the host, the cell produces protein for the virus, finally to burst and die, with the release of thousands of virus particles. Certain cancers are also produced in this way: the virus stays in the cell and the cell "runs amuck," ceasing to fulfil its normal role in the body.

One of the new approaches of chemotherapy of cancer is to take advantage of the fact that cancer cells develop rapidly and thus produce a good deal of their own D.N.A. The cell is fed by raw materials that resemble closely those which it needs but when incorporated in the D.N.A. molecule prove indigestible—that is, interfere with further work. The D.N.A. molecule, so blocked, cannot produce the protein needed by the cancer cell and so the cell dies.

Certain chemicals have been tried in the case of plant viruses and mouse cancers and do work in this way. One of the difficulties is that not enough is known about the differences between normal D.N.A. and cancer cell D.N.A., with the risk that a chemical which blocks one might block both.

The solution of the cancer problem lier in an even more detailed analysis of the different forms of D.N.A. and a study of the structure of their component parts. Then it should be possible to order precise drugs from the synthetic chemist which will affect specifically the cell we wish and leave all others untouched.



Give Away—And Keep Your House in Order

FRIENDS of ours are moving. The apartment they now have has too many rooms for their needs, and they have found a smaller one. By coincidence, another friend is leaving her apartment, but she is returning to her home country after some years of study here.

A cry has gone up from both these householders: "What can I do with all the things I have accumulated? I can't possibly take all this stuff with me — I don't want it, anyway... it's just been collecting and collecting."

The first thing, in order to prevent this backbreaking job at moving time is — *avoid accumulation*. The second is, plan your home and your belongings so that you know what you have and where everything is. The third is — keep your things in order.

Obviously, the first is the most important. Our friends who are moving have an accumulation of paperback books bought over the years. Most of them, once read, have never been read again, and simply because they have room to spare, they have kept them on bookshelves, on the floor, on windowledges — gathering dust. They also have a collection of cooking implements (they now have a gas-stove, so they don't use them any longer), two heating stoves of an earlier vintage, all kinds of clothes, shoes, galoshes, gloves, handbags, travelling cases, brushes and even some now superfluous items of furniture.

Our friend who is returning home finds that she, too, has accumulated books and clothing, and in addition she seems to have kept all the picture postcards, letters and birthday cards sent to her over the years from abroad, picture magazines in all languages that she has bought or which have been sent to her, and — a final burden — a large bag filled with torn nylon stockings. "I thought I'd get down to repairing some of them one day," she explained rather weakly.

If you have accumulated things of this kind — give them away. Go through them and separate them into some semblance of order. Once you have sorted everything out you'll be amazed at the amount of empty storage space in cupboards and on shelves. You can give your old things away personally if you know of needy families, or you can get in touch with the following departments of Hadassah, who will gladly advise you on how to arrange for the things to be collected or delivered:

(a) **The Social Service Dept.**

(b) **The Occupational Therapy Dept.**, which uses illustrated magazines, picture postcards of all kinds, odd pieces of ribbon, torn nylons, (used for weaving into rugs and pot-holders). This department cares for patients who are hospitalized for long periods — mobile or bedridden — and helps keep them busy during their stay in hospital, as well as teaching them an occupation which they can follow when leaving.

(c) **Yael** — the women's aid organization, which has a great use for books (preferably light literature), magazines, toys, odd pieces of material left over after home dressmaking.

You can get in touch with the Social Welfare Department of your municipality.

You can box up toys and children's books and keep them stored safely for *The Jerusalem Post* Hanukka Toy Fund.

Write A Postcard

We will visit you to purchase all kinds of dress material you have no use for.

Write: No. 33, P.O.B. 4227, Tel Aviv.

Our annual

Seasonal Sale

has started

Hollander

19 Rehov Nordau, Haifa. Open 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 5—7 p.m.

Our premises will be closed from August 16 to August 31, 1959

Thanks to

SCHNAX



Fun on the beach — and no mosquito bites

Rub your skin with Schnax to keep sand flies and mosquitoes at a respectful distance. Price: IL1.250.

On sale at pharmacies and perfumery shops. Sole Distributors: NURIT Co. Ltd.



Handicapped Enjoy Camp

By Ze'ev Schul

ELEVEN blind children are attending a Tel Aviv Municipal summer camp along with 250 other children on the Givat Aliya Beach. Though they cannot see, the words "Be Active and Happy" on their baseball-type they soon demonstrated a re-haps their greatest experience.

This experiment is a continuation of one initiated at the Henrietta Szold School in north Tel Aviv last September when a group of eight blind children was introduced into normal classes.

Shoshana, a tutor who volunteered to accompany the children to the summer camp, said that a number of the youngsters had left their rooms for the first time in their lives only half a year ago. Often frustrated and bitter, they reflected the tension that surrounded them in their homes. But once let loose among other children, they soon demonstrate a remarkable adaptability to classroom routine and were able to follow the regular curricula by means of Braille schoolbooks and typewriters made available through the American Foundation for Overseas Blind.

Seven-year-old Roni's eyes still watch your face intently when you speak to him. He tries to "see" what your face is like with his groping hands, because he lost his eyesight less than a year ago, and remembers what people looked like before his tumor operation. Hizila, blind since birth and now nine years old, can tell when it is a day for bathing. She knows the moment she hears the roaring surf and feels the wind on her cheeks. Born prematurely, an overdose of oxygen made Hizila blind. Pretty Margalit and Zahava can distinguish some shapes in daylight. All the blind children venture out freely into the camp compound.

Somehow, seen among other children, their lot seems less tragic. "Let them live in a world of their own age and they will grow up to be constructive adults," Shoshana says. She was, however, frankly bitter about the IL600 tax which the customs authorities recently asked for on a consignment of educational instruments, which included special typewriters and other special school equipment. In view of the fact that additional equipment is expected, Shoshana and her colleague, Hanna, fear that they will not be able to raise all the necessary funds.

Both of the tutors are graduates of Columbia University in New York City who later specialized in the education of blind children under a scholarship provided by the American Foundation. The Foundation has also promised to support the Israel experiment for the next two years. Assistance is also provided by the Tel Aviv Municipality. A special car is sent out every morning to fetch the children and return them home.

Best-Dressed Viewers

BRIGHT colour combinations in gay flower prints marked the fashion show held at the residence of Mrs. Yael Matalon on Monday afternoon on behalf of Ilanshill-Pollo.

An audience of 60, one of the best-dressed in Tel Aviv, competed in the splash of their colours and imported fabrics with the frocks in cotton, linen, silk, silk shantung, and even chiffon featured by Fida Dushinsky "for morning or afternoon wear."

Most of the models, we thought, were not too wearable in Tel Aviv on a hot morning or even in the late afternoon. There was an occasional hit, however, such as one silk shantung polka dot dress with a low back.

Lafayette added charming accessories and Beny's shoes were smart. The wide black contour belts which Nadia added to some of the dresses she modelled were a smart touch.

D. L.



A wide variety of bold floral prints are now on sale in drapery stores. Suggested use is the high-waisted full skirt worn by the teen-ager in our drawing on right. Fresh striped cotton fabric makes this slimming dress on left featuring latest "pussy-cat" bow at the throat.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

A Spectacular Smother Coup

S. A K
H. A K 7 2
D. A 10 4 3
C. A Q 2

S. Q 3 2 — N — S. —
H. 9 6 5 — W E — H. Q J 8
D. K Q J 9 — S — D. 8 7 6 2
C. 9 7 5 — C. K J 10 8 6 4

S. J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
H. 10 4 3
D. 5
C. 3

SOUTH reached a small slam in spades on the above layout. West played the diamond king, dummy made his ace and, for some mysterious reason known only to himself, declarer ruffed a diamond. He next entered dummy with a trump, proving the bad break.

There were two obvious losers: a trump and a heart. The heart could eventually be disposed of via a club finesse; but if the finesse was right, then a diamond-club squeeze against West would probably have been operative, on condition of conserving all the three losing diamonds in dummy. If the king of clubs was with East, the squeeze would work only if East also held both missing heart honours; but then West would be able to wreck it by returning a club after his queen of trumps.

Moreover, the two squeeze eventualities could not be blended into one harmonious working plan; it was a matter of "either — or."

Perhaps the declarer had been brilliant enough to have foreseen all these eventualities. The fact remains that East had relaxed visibly on seeing the dummy tabled, and this probably gave our South a clue that the club finesse would not work. He ruffed a third diamond, entered dummy with a heart and ruffed the last diamond. Next came the ace of clubs and a club ruff, followed by the king of hearts and another club ruff. The position was now:

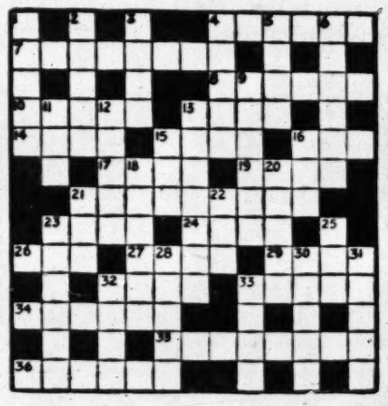
S. K
H. 7 2
D. —
C. —

S. Q 3 — N — S. —
H. 9 — W E — H. Q
D. — — S — D. —
C. — C. J 10

S. J 10
H. 10
D. —
C. —

South now lost a heart to East. The poor fellow had only clubs left, and declarer ruffed in the closed hand, squeezing West out of his "sure" trump trick.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Put a shilling on the shelf in a vehicle. 7. Thrown in the air somewhat chancily. 8. More than the flower season? 10. Put a sailor aft. 12. Lamarr's in the dyeing business. 14. She gets a letter from Miami. 15. Where to enjoy getting wet. 18. Might be shot with a broken gun! 17. Went swimmingly. 19. Additional sign. 21. Not necessarily assistant officers. 23. Welsh resort. 24. Rich and juicy. 26. Cricketer of the month? 27. It's a long way by wagon. 29. Used to express one's grief. 32. Robin Hood helped them. 33. Creep through the water? 34. Shaking things up behind the bar, perhaps. 35. Not unprofitable, but clumsy. 36. Game that may provide a walk-over?

DOWN. — 1. Perhaps let off under pressure. 2. The Mohammedan world. 3. All you may wish a departing friend. 4. Can hastily be lessened, we're told. 5. A piece of cake! 6. Vegetables cultivated on the golf-course? 9. Looks after an orphan, perhaps. 11. The part that took a piece out? 12. Like an angler's yarn? 13. Gestapo boss. 15. Take a big lead and have a drink. 16. Familiar for Swedish kings? 18. More than a ton of carpet. 20. His "widow" was merry. 21. Chuck being bashful. 22. A United Kingdom bird? 23. An artist is on the pier with a sword. 25. Toothy tool. 28. Not an honest description of a man. 30. On which courts may be marked out. 31. Commits a crime. 32. Piper-like? 33. May be worn with a dress by a man.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Bolt. 4. Agreed. 8. Bag. 10. (Gran-d) Slam. 12. Sea-maria. 14. Safe. 15. Vet. 16. Robber. 17. Liver-pool. 21. Nor. 22. Lab. 23. Leg. 25. Take sides. 27. Pantry. 28. Vic-Tory. 29. Bay flies. 31. Safe (price). 35. Tip. 36. Remiss. 37. Stir.

DOWN. — 1. Beam. 2. Lost. 3. (Brief)Case. 4. Gauged. 5. Ear. 7. Desert. 9. Gas. 11. Latin. 13. Meter. 15. Robe. 16. Brad. 18. Vows. 19. Play. 20. Oak. 23. (Shopping) Lists. 24. Pearl(Harbour). 25. Spider. 26. Trifle. 28. Vet. 29. Isle. 30. Coast. 31. Year. 33. Yam.

ORTHOPAEDIC CORSETS TRUSSES
★
ELASTIC STOCKINGS FOOT SUPPORTS

E. HELLER HAIFA
REHOV HERZL 25-27 BETH HASHAON

Chess

Friday, July 24, 1959

Problem No. 1257

Comins Mansfield, England
1st Prize, "Chess," 1957



Ka2; Qb7; Rd8; Bc8, Bg1; Ktd5, Kth5; Pf5. (8)
Ke4; Qh1; Rc6, Re5; Bc6, Bh4; Ktc7, Ktd8; Pa6, g3, h3. (11)
White mates in two (fx)

Problem No. 1258

S. Bondarenko & A. Kakovin, U.S.S.R.
Paris Memorial Tourney, 1959



Ktc5; Re8; Bg6; Pb4, c5, e6, g4, g7, h2. (9)
Kg8; Qf3; Ktb3; Pb7, e6, e7, g6, h3, h7. (9)
White to play and win

Solutions. Problem No. 1255 (Hermanson): Set-play 1.-Ba5 (d4)/Rc8/Re5/Rg3 2.Qd4 / Qe4/ Ktf6/R:f4; 1.B:f4! — 2.Ktc3x: 1.—Ba5/B:d4/Rc8 (Re8)/Rg3 2. Ktf2/f6/Qe5/B:g3x. **Problem No. 1254** (Destefani): a) 1.d4 Ke7 2. Kd5 d6 3.Kte4 Bb7x. b) 1.Ke6 Kta4 2.d6 Ktc5 3.Bf5 d4x.

Crime and Punishment

The sixth Students World Championship concluded on July 16, with Bulgaria winning the title this time (40¼ out of 52 points) ahead of the USSR (39), Hungary (37½), Rumania (36), East Germany (32¾), Czechoslovakia (31), England (26½), Mongolia (21½), Poland (21½), Israel (20), France (19), Sweden (18½), Finland (15), Ireland (5½). Those who were aware of the actual playing strength of our team could not expect a much better result. It was clear enough that all the East European countries would be ahead of us. Some of them sent their Olympic teams to Budapest, and as only a few West European countries were left, we could not make out better than perhaps eighth place, even if the best players were available.

Lasker Championship

The Lasker o.c. championship inspired the following game in the sixth round:

Game No. 559
Five-Ulimtsov Defence

White:	Black:
S. Kagan	A. Yesha
1.e4 d6 2.d4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.Ktf3 Ktf6 5.Bg5 Ktbd7 6.Qd2 e5 7.de de 8.0-0-0 h6 9.Bh4 g5 10.Bg3 Qe7 11.Bc4 0-0 12.h4 g4 13.Kth2 Ktb6 14.Be2 Bd7 15.h5 Kt:h5 16.Bh4 Qb4 17.a3 Qd4 18.Qe1 Qe5 19.B:g4 B:g4 20. Kt:g4 f5 21.ef R:f5 22.Kte3 Rf7 23.Qe2 e4 24.Kted5 Ktf4 25.K:f4 R:f4 26.Bg3 Rf5 27. Qe4 Rg5 28.Qe6+ Kf8 29.Rh4 Rf5 30.B:c7 Q:c7 31.Q:f5+ Kg8 32.Qe6+ Kh7 33.Rdh1 Qe5 34. R:h6+ B:h6 35.R:h6+ Kg7 36. Qf6+. Black resigns.	

The USSR and Yugoslavia met in Kiev for their fourth traditional match. Individual match results: Smyslov 2 — Ghigorin 2, Petrosjan 2 — Matanovic 1, Averbach 2½ — Djurasevic 1½, Bronstein 1 — Fuderer 2, Geller 2½ — Bertok 1½, Korchnoi 3½ — Karaklaic (Nedelkovic) ½, Talmanov 2 — Milic 1, Gufeld 1 — Matulovic 1, Juchtman 1 — Janusevic 1, Bikova (Gaprindashvilli) 2 — Nedelkovic 2, Volpert 2 — Nedelkovic 2.

Final result: USSR 24½ — Yugoslavia 15½. Gross total to-day (including four Olympics, four matches, three Students championships and European Cup Finals) — USSR 189 — Yugoslavia 98, which constitutes the best result any country has ever scored against the Russians.

L'ECOLE D'ESTHETIQUE DU Dr. LATOUR
122 Rue la Boëtie, Paris 8.

takes pleasure in announcing

THE OPENING OF A COURSE in COSMETICS & BEAUTY CARE

in FRENCH, under the direction of

Mme. Helene Halevy-Fogel
certified instructor, from Paris

Dr. Latour, Director of the school, will examine the students and award certificates to graduates of the course.

Registration begins on August 3, daily from 6—7 p.m. at Mme. Helene Halevy-Fogel, 5 Rehov Frug, Tel Aviv.



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